

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright, 1915 by the Proprietor.

December 4 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 81 58

December 4 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 92 82

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.12

3089 日八廿月十年卯乙

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

大拜禮 號四月二十英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN TROOPS ENTER MONASTIR.

SQUABBLE BETWEEN TURKISH AND GERMAN MINISTERS AT TEHERAN.

Turkish Works at the Dardanelles Severely Damaged

BRITISH WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION REACHES ADVANCED STAGE.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S APPOINTMENT.

December 3, 12.55 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that General Joffre has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Armies of France. This includes the Balkans, and, indeed, all French forces except those under the Colonial Office.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

December 3, 4.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, to-day's communique says there is nothing to report.

AERIAL TORPEDOES USED.

December 3, 1.35 a.m.
A Paris communique states that the artillery duel has increased in intensity, while aerial torpedoes have been used in Artois. The Germans shelled Arras, and there has been mine-fighting south of the Somme and at Eparges.

BRITISH WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

A SIGNIFICANT REPORT.

December 3, 12.55 p.m.
It is reported that the Admiralty has intimated to a number of shipbuilding companies that they may complete the ordinary mercantile tonnage which has been left unfinished.
This is regarded as an indication that the programme of new warship construction has reached an advanced stage.

THE DARDANELLES.

TURKISH WORKS SEVERELY DAMAGED.

December 3, 1.35 a.m.
Considerable artillery duels are reported from the Dardanelles, where the weather is milder. Turkish works were severely damaged.

SIR PERTAB SINGH.

LEAVES FOR INDIA.

December 3, 12.55 p.m.
Sir Pertab Singh, who has been on active service at the Front, has left for India.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN SEES THE KING.

December 3, 12.55 p.m.
General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien has had an audience with His Majesty the King.

LINER REFLOATED.

December 3, 12.55 p.m.
The Wilson liner Marengo, which went ashore on the Goodwin, has been refloated.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

FALL OF MONASTIR.

December 3, 12.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica learns from a reliable source that the Austrians and Germans have entered Monastir and hoisted the Austrian flag.
It is expected that the Bulgarians will not enter the town for at least a day.

CONFIRMATION.

December 3, 6.25 a.m.
The Times' Athens correspondent states that Monastir has fallen.
December 3, 1.35 a.m.
The Serbians were still holding Monastir on the 1st inst.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HORSE-BREEDER'S GIFT TO NATION.

FAMOUS RACING STUD PRESENTED.

December 3, 1.15 p.m.
The Government has accepted the offer of Colonel Hall Walker to present his famous racing stud, including the well-known stallions White Eagle and Royal Realm, free to the nation, on condition that the Government purchases the site at the Government's valuation.
The stud is estimated to be worth £200,000 at ante-war prices, but Captain Greer, the Senior Steward of the Jockey Club, values it at £90,000 in the present slump conditions.
The acceptance of the offer means that the Government will initiate State horse-breeding as conducted for many years in France, Russia, Germany and Austria. The stud would otherwise have been sold to day.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

INSPECTION BY QUEEN MARY.

December 3, 1.15 p.m.
Her Majesty the Queen, on behalf of the King, has inspected the South African contingent at Bordon Camp. The contingent goes to the front next week. Her Majesty was greatly pleased at the fine appearance of the men.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

TURKISH AND GERMAN MINISTERS FALL OUT.

December 3, 1.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it is reported from Teheran that differences have occurred between the Turkish and German Ministers, the former complaining of being made the tool of Germany.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TROUBLE IN SOUTHERN PERSIA.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S VIEW.

December 2, 11.10 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Sir Edwin Cornwall asked when the Foreign Office first heard of the possibility of trouble in southern Persia, and whether Persian reinforcements had been sent to Hamadan in October to protect the Russians and British, and whether similar steps had been taken at Shiraz.

Sir Edward Grey said that it was not till this spring that we received direct evidence that elements of disorder in southern Persia were being organized and encouraged by German agents in defiance of the Persian Government. Only the regular Persian force was available at the time for the restoration of order in the provinces. Apart from the gendarmerie there was a Cossack brigade at Teheran of 2,500 men, a detachment of whom were sent to Hamadan in October.

The Persian Government was unable to spare detachments for the more remote and provincial centres, and there was no force that could be sent to Shiraz.

December 2, 2.10 p.m.
In a written reply to Sir J. D. Bess, who asked under what leaders the Persian gendarmerie at Shiraz were going, Lord Robert Cecil said that he had not received further information or details except that the Persian Government had recalled the foreign instructors who commanded the gendarmerie. There could be no question of the Swedish government being in any way responsible for the conduct of the gendarmes. A more correct description would be that the officers of the would-be Persian gendarmerie were instructors of Swedish extraction.

OIL FOR THE ENEMY.

DOES IT GO THROUGH HOLLAND?

December 2, 3.05 a.m.
In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment, Sir H. J. Dalziel said notwithstanding the so-called blockade, commodities were reaching Germany through neutrals, especially linseed oil through Holland which, he said, was essential to making munitions.

Lord Robert Cecil admitted that there had been a large increase in the export of oil from Britain to Holland, but the export of linseed oil had ceased since the Coalition Government. The whole question of the export of oil-producing substances to Holland was a most serious matter. The Government was taking it up in the most rapid possible manner. The Government was informed that it was most important. We get sufficient margarine at reasonable prices, and were trying to devise a system to secure it without allowing the oil to go to Germany. Lord Robert Cecil said that besides strengthening the Netherlands Overseas Trust the Government had arranged books by which the margarine factories were examined periodically by a firm of British accountants, in order to ascertain exactly what had happened to manufactured products. Lord Robert Cecil concluded by denying the inadequacy of the blockade and said the adroit and successful diplomacy of the Foreign Office would enable the Navy to carry out the blockade successfully without causing trouble with neutrals.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARL KITCHENER'S RETURN.

December 2, 5.35 p.m.
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Earl Kitchener had resumed his duties at the War Office and was a member of the War Council.

BRITISH LOSSES.

December 2, 5.35 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant said that the British casualties during the last three months, at Loos and vicinity amounted to 95,000 including Indians and Canadians, while the Australians in Gallipoli had lost altogether 25,000.

FOOD FOR GERMANY.

December 3, 6.30 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that Germany has stopped all cattle from Denmark and Scandinavia to Austria, and it is surmised that the action is the result of an Austro-German agreement that Austria now takes her supplies from the Balkans, leaving Germany the sole right of provisioning elsewhere.

IRELAND AND RECRUITING.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

December 3, 6.30 a.m.
Mr. W. Redmond, speaking at Waterford announced that Earl Kitchener said to him at the beginning of the war if Mr. Redmond guaranteed five thousand men from Ireland he would say, "Thank you," if twelve thousand "Am deeply obliged." Ireland had raised a hundred thousand.

STEAMERS IN TROUBLE.

MOST OF THE CREWS SAVED.

December 2, 7.00 p.m.
The Greek steamer Zarifis was sunk, and the crew saved.
The Wilson liner Marengo from New York to Hull is ashore on the Goodwin.

December 2, 10.00 p.m.
The British steamer Colenso and Orange Prince have been sunk. The crew of the former have been saved. Reuter's correspondent at Kingway states that five of the missing have been saved.

ACCIDENT IN SUEZ CANAL.

The British steamer Lincolnshire, bound from Calcutta for New York and Boston has arrived at Port Said. She struck the Canal bank. There is eleven feet of water in the No. 1 hold which it has been found necessary to discharge.

December 3, 6.30 a.m.
It is reported from Malta that an Austrian submarine has sunk the s.s. Colenso and Malinche.

THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

GERMANY'S CONTROL EXTENDING.

December 2, 2.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that the new Austrian Ministers indicate that Germany's control over Austria in a military sense has extended to internal administration. Prince Hohenlohe Schilling-Farset, a member of a pro-German aristocratic house, and a brother of the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin and the new Minister of Commerce is the director of an institution closely allied to the Deutsche Bank. The retirement of the Minister of the Interior is a blow to the Austrian pro-Polish party whose urging of the creation of an independent Poland greatly offended Germany. It is a coincidence that the changes synchronised with the Kaiser's visit.

THE DELHI.

QUESTION OF EXPENDITURE.

December 2, 8.20 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Sir Edwin Cornwall suggested that the expenditure on the new Delhi this year should be reduced.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the provision made, was stated to be the lowest amount required to carry on the work now actually in progress, and to obviate the deterioration of the plant, or the disbanding of the establishment.

HIGH PRICE OF FREIGHTS.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME TO PURCHASE BOATS.

December 3, 6.30 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the Government is introducing a scheme for the purchase of a fleet of 50 cargo steamers in view of the dearth of freights. The ships will be employed in carrying frozen meat.

THE ITALIANS.

FOG AND RAIN HINDER OPERATIONS.

December 3, 7.30 a.m.
A Rome communique records that fog and incessant rain has been hindering the operations on the Isonzo. The enemy attempted surprise attacks but were immediately repulsed.
(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS

THE SILVER MARKET.

No Serious Set-back Likely.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received December 4.
Messrs. Montagu's weekly report on the silver market states that the present reaction is mainly due to profit-making by the Indian bazaar and also to a fall in the Continental demand.

There seems little reason to anticipate much of a set-back, for supplies are likely to be restricted, as Mexico is not yet a seller of consequence.

The approach of the Chinese New Year is usually a stiffening factor, while the Continental coinage demand is bound to revive at any moment.

Apparently there is still a considerable shortage of British silver.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN:

CONDENSED.

Sir Pertab Singh has left for India.

A Paris communique states that there is nothing to report.

The Times correspondent at Athens wires that Monastir has fallen.

An Austro-German force has entered Monastir and hoisted the Austrian flag.

It is reported that there are differences between the Turkish and German Ministers at Teheran.

Her Majesty the Queen has inspected the South African contingent, which leaves for the front next week.

There have been considerable artillery duels in the Dardanelles, Turkish works being severely damaged.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly report on the silver market says there is little reason to anticipate much of a set-back.

The Government has accepted the offer of Col. Hall Walker to present his famous racing stud free to the nation.

General Joffre has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Armies of France, including the Balkan forces.

Ricksha Coolie Fined.

In view of the annoyance so frequently caused to residents by the persistent soliciting of fares by ricksha coolies, it will be read with pleasure that P.O. Kinella arrested a coolie who was making himself objectionable by worrying people as they came out of the Alexandra Cafe last evening. The coolie was fined \$4 by Mr. Lindell, at the Police Court this morning.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
City Hall—Concert by Flauto and Mirovitch.

TO-MORROW.

Monday, December 6.
Council Chamber—Licensing Board meeting—2.30 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
City Hall—Concert by Flauto and Mirovitch.

Thursday, December 9.
Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master's Office.—Meeting of shareholders, William Powell, Ltd.—2 p.m.

Monday, December 13.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary general meeting, noon.

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

USE

WATSON'S - RESORCIN - HAIR WASH

The HAIR TONIC that Kills The DANDRUFF GERM. Cleanses the Scalp & thus Produces a Luxurious & Healthy Growth.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.



The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

惟 獨 無 非 確 實 事 實 而 已 大 至 諸 君 請 察 本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATHS.

MURRAY.—On 1st December, in England, George Comyn Murray, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
BUTLER.—On November 27, at the General Hospital Shanghai, Frederick William Butler, Overseer Public Work Department aged 39 years.
BOWKER.—On November 27, at 168 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, George Henry Bowker, late of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., aged 68 years.
NEWELL.—On November 27, at Ootacamund, India, Emma Jane, widow of the late Captain W. J. Newell, and mother of Mr. H. C. Marshall.
MORRIS.—On Friday, November 19, 1915, at Bourmemouth, England, John Morris, late of Messrs Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.
MELVILLE.—On November 24, 1915, at Reading, Berkshire, England, Alice Sophia, wife of F. J. Wetherstone-Melville, of the Shanghai Municipal Health Department.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

NOT BANKRUPT, BUT—

"The German papers say we are on the point of bankruptcy. We are a long way from it. Our wealth is not even touched yet, and we can bear the strain far longer than our enemies." Thus spoke Mr. Buar Law at the banquet of the Scottish Corporation on Tuesday. The Secretary of State is not given to exaggerating, and we have to take his words as literally true. Britain is not necessarily any nearer bankruptcy than she was before war broke out, for, if her National Debt was a large one even a century ago, her reserves and untouched resources were also great. At the same time it needs no more knowledge of arithmetic than is comprised in the rules of addition and subtraction to tell us that we cannot spend our national money in half a dozen ways at once. If we are to lay out vast sums daily in punishing Germany, we cannot hope to spend as freely as before on luxuries. Though, thanks to our Navy, our overseas commerce is not seriously impaired, and though the prevailing high wages at home may give the impression that "there is plenty of money about," everyone must know that only by economy can we hope to do all that we want to do against our enemies, and at the same time not wake one day to find the cupboard bare.

It is amusing to find Parliament gravely discussing the need for savings, and at the same time to reflect that the House of Commons, in salaries of Members alone, is accounting for over a quarter of a million pounds a year. Of these men who are drawing their £400 a year there are probably not five per cent. who are dependent on their pay as legislators. Payment of Members is one of the measures dragged in against the views of the Home electorate in general by the late Radical Government. Even in peace times it is a black disgrace that men should make a trade of what their fathers regarded as an honour; then what is it in time of war?

And are there no other offices which ought to be carried out voluntarily and for the filling of which men are drawing big sums from the Empire's banking account? The Civil Service at home is not quite the disgrace to us that it was in the days of our fathers, but the number of sinecures or quasi-sinecures is still regrettably large. Again, there is a sort of unwritten contract between the Imperial Government and the people that those men who are unable to offer their services for work at the front shall make amends by giving (not selling) as much of their time as possible in that capacity in which they can be of most use. This has been done, loyally and readily, by an enormous number of people of all classes throughout the Empire—people who have not asked or even thought of expecting thanks (leave alone monetary reward) since they regarded it as a matter of duty. Unfortunately this healthy spirit can hardly be called on a vast scale. All of us are aware that the war has brought to many people the opportunity of profiting financially, and that they have not neglected the opportunity. If a man out of work or in receipt of an abnormally low wage, or suffering in his own business through the depression of trade took a lucrative post as—let us say—a censor, no one could blame him; indeed he would be a fool to throw a chance away. But when well-paid Government officials and others in a fair financial position take such posts and make the holding of them an excuse for not offering to do some other voluntary work, it is almost time that complaints should be made. The Imperial Government is paying out, at the present moment, some millions of pounds to men who could well afford to work gratis, and who—since they are doing nothing else for the Empire—ought to work gratis. Is this how we express our notions of economy?

Food and the Dollar.

In referring the other day to the cost of the necessities of life in Hongkong, we suggested that the Food Committee might do worse than turn its attention to the matter of the revision of the list of market prices. There were good and sound reasons then for the taking of such a step; there are many more now, principally the rise in the value of the dollar. When the maximum prices were fixed by the Government, a liberal margin above normal prices was allowed shopkeepers. Those prices have even been increased since. But within the past couple of weeks or so the value of the dollar has gone up, and, despite a little fluctuation during the past two days, it is still materially higher than it was a year back. Have the prices of foodstuffs gone down, though? Not a bit of it. Once again it is the old, old story—prices become enhanced on the slightest pretext, but once up, they seldom go down. Thus it is the consumer who has to suffer. Apart from any other considerations, the rise in the sterling value of the dollar is a sufficient reason why the Food Committee should revise the current list. And when they do revise it, we hope they will, for once in a while, knock something off the existing rates. There is plenty of scope for revision on a downward scale without depriving the trader of his fair measure of profit.

Another Point.

But the prevalence of high prices is not the only matter which requires attention. The middle class residents of the Colony are the ones who suffer in this regard as well as in other respects, and it is notorious that their interests are very largely ignored by the powers-that-be. A case in point which has just been brought to our notice will perhaps bring the facts home. The case is one of a lady who has to struggle hard to support a family of four or five children, and who finds that she needs to keep an eye on every dollar which comes her way, even to the extent of doing quite a deal of her own housework. Not only does she feel the enhanced cost of living, but, as she informs us, the situation is aggravated by the fact that she is invariably given short weight at the compradores. She therefore hit both ways. The answer to this would, of course, be that she should prosecute the compradore in the Police Court. But there are many things which may be said on that point.

Some Consequences.

In the first place, prosecution would mean for this class of people a waste of time which they could ill afford, since priority is invariably given to ordinary police cases. These middle-class people, who have their home duties to attend to, cannot be expected to waste two or three hours hanging about the Court for their cases to come on. Then, too, if they summon these fleecing compradores, the chances are ten to one that the latter will be legally represented and that the defending lawyer, who has no other concern than to get his client off, will subject the complainant to a regular bullying in the witness box. Prosecutions would also result in the housewife getting into bad odour with her servants, who are hand in glove with the compradores, both of whose Guilds are far too powerful. There are many points from which the whole question could be approached, and it is the urgent duty of the authorities to deal with the matter at once. For one thing the power of the Guilds must be broken. The situation will be materially helped if other of our readers who suffer from these evils will communicate to us concrete examples of the hardships they suffer. These we shall be most happy to ventilate in our columns. A united effort by the class of residents affected should greatly help towards sweeping away these abuses.

Notices to Mariners.

Notice is given by the Harbour Master of Hongkong that the hull of the s.s. Cholluri lies 4 cables S. 60 degrees W. of the Outer Red Lightship at the mouth of the Menam River, Bangkok.

DAY BY DAY

OUT OF BREATH TO NO PURPOSE AND VERY BUSY ABOUT NOTHING. —ADDISON.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 57; sunshine.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 67; sunshine.

The Mails.
European Mail.—Due to-morrow per s.s. Kashmir.
American, Canadian and U. Kingdom Mails.—Closed to-day per s.s. China 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day at 5 p.m.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/1 3/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 124th anniversary of the death of Mozart.

The Licensing Board.
The Licensing Board is to meet at 2.30 p.m. on Monday.

The Cigarette Fund.
We have received from "Whizz-ang" the sum of \$5 for the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

Crying Wares.
For crying wares in the street, five Chinese were fined \$1 each this morning by Mr. Lindell, at the Police Court.

Crown Rents.
Owners of property are reminded that Crown rent for the second half-year of 1915 is payable at the Treasury on or before the 24th instant.

Dutch Consul.
The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. G. S. D. Hamel to act as Consul-General for the Netherlands at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

Old Year's Night Dance.
The Royal Naval Quodville Club, Hongkong, are holding a dance in the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre on old year's Night. Dancing will take place from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Chinese Editor's Loss.
It was reported to the police last evening by Mr. Law Chang-ming, of the Chung Oi San Po newspaper, 10, Des Voeux Road, that \$70 in bills were stolen from his coat pocket as it was hanging in his office.

Attempted Armed Robbery.
At about 9 o'clock last evening, an armed robbery was attempted at 20, Eastern Street. Two men, one armed with a knife and the other unarmed, entered the house and threw some pepper in the lady's eyes. She called out and the man made off, having stolen nothing.

Trading With the Enemy.
It is notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to exempt wholly until further notice all liquidators appointed under the provisions of the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914, from the operation of sections 5 and 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Third Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

Excursion to Macao.
The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamship "Tai Shan" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. to-morrow and return from Macao at 3 p.m. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MIXING OPIUM AND TEA.

To Give the Drug a Nicer Flavour!

A Chinese was charged, before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of two taels of opium in excess of the amount allowed. It was stated in Court that the law allowed the possession of two taels liquid.

Defendant said he had added two taels of tea to the opium, and he was discharged, Mr. Hazeland remarking that he had probably added the tea to give it a nicer flavour.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Sleepy Britisher.

An admission such as that made in the House by Lord Robert Cecil about the blockade is scarcely very creditable to British common sense and fairness. If the Government was in possession of the facts, how came it that linseed oil was allowed to be smuggled into Germany? Of course we know that there are fools at home who, if they had their way, would abolish the blockade altogether; happily, however, they stand no chance of being listened to. But how eternally tired, one gets of hearing that the Government "is going to take steps" etc. Certainly Lord Robert Cecil is justified in intimating that things have improved since the late Radical Government wasted that it was not wanted, but most of us would have been better pleased had he given us some stronger assertion than the mere negative one implied in his denial of the inadequacy of the blockade. We wish somebody had stood up and reminded Lord Robert that to deny inadequacy is not quite the same thing as to affirm adequacy. The Coalition has admittedly improved matters at home, but it has not wiped out the ineffectiveness of the nation. The war is sixteen months old to-day, and yet, among the morning wires is one which says that another spy has been shot. This individual, we may take it, was one of the noble Germans whom—according to the way of thinking of Messrs. McKenna and company—it would have been a sin to intern. Why have the people at home waited sixteen months before discovering that this creature would be of more use to the Empire when dead?

In Persia.

The statements in the House regarding Persia are of a fairer and saner sort, and incidentally one is glad to see that the Government refrains from putting any needless affront on the Swedish nation as a whole, where the gendarmerie is concerned. Of course Sir Edward Grey's admission that "it was not till this Spring that we received direct evidence that elements of disorder in Southern Persia were being organised and encouraged by German agents" is at once an acknowledgment of our national complacency or else of our blind and blind trust in mankind. Would Germany, in our place, have been so long in ignorance? If we would but learn of our enemies in certain directions we should soon be a stronger people than we are.

The Enemy Troubles.

When we are feeling depressed at the contemplation of our own national troubles and weaknesses, it is a holy and wholesome plan to turn our eyes towards the outlook for the enemy and to "do a gloat," as Kipling would say, over the sorrows of Germany. The Kaiser is learning a little more each day of the useful doctrine that the way of transgressors is hard. He set out to rule the world; and now, after sixteen months of trying, he is finding more than a little difficulty in controlling his own allies. Sections of the Bulgarian army are making very clear their opinion of him and his ways, the Austrians are realising that he wants to manage their internal affairs for them, and now once again the Turks are complaining. To all of which might be added the scarcely disputable fact that discontent among the Germans themselves is decidedly on the increase. It was in the nature of things that such disputes and discontents should arise wherever Germany had a finger in the pie; for it is a country where too much moderation or common fairness can find no place. Germany has been driving the Turks for years enough; and now, unless she is very careful, she will drive them into a separate surrender.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending December 4, 1890.)

The Dollar.
December 4.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/4 7/8.

An Army Tragedy.
November 29.—At the Magistrate's Court this morning Mr. Wodehouse held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Private Barrie of the A. S. Highlanders who was found on the evening of the 27th inst., in the bath-room of the hospital-ship Meanees with his throat cut. It appears that that unfortunate man had been suffering from a slight attack of ague, he being in his right mind the whole time. No one seems to have noticed anything particularly strange about his action on board the hospital-ship, except that he was not at all communicative. On the 27th about 5 o'clock p.m., he was discovered in the bath-room on the lower deck lying on his left side, his throat cut from ear to ear exposing the spinal column, and a razor lying by his side. He was not quite dead when found but died a few minutes later. A letter which he had written the same day to a military friend in India was found in his room but it contained no clue to the cause of the rash act. No one was able to offer any suggestions to account for the shocking suicide. His Worship found that the man died from the effects of a wound inflicted by himself when on board the hospital-ship Meanees suffering from an attack of fever and ague.

The St. Andrew's Ball.
November 28.—The annual ball given by the Scottish community of Hongkong under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society was held in the City Hall last night, and we are not going beyond the bounds of strict veracity when we say that it was one of the most successful celebrations of the kind ever given in this Colony. The entrance hall was, as usual, draped with banners from column to column, evergreens and pot plants being tastefully placed along the sides and balustrades of the staircase. In the centre of the window facing the entrance was a representation of a piper, pointed on a silver shield and surrounded by a circle of gas jets, and on the first landing of the staircase the shield with Scottish Lion, flanked by the Royal Standard and the Union Jack of Old England met the eye, as usual. Perhaps the most effective and interesting part of the decorations was observable in a number of "kal live" Highlanders in full costume, who lined the staircase. His Excellency, the acting Governor of Hongkong (the Hon. F. Fleming, O.M.G.) arrived about 9 o'clock, accompanied by Lieut. Thorburn A.D.C. and Mr. H. E. May Private Secretary. His Excellency was conducted to St. George's Hall, proceeded by two pipers, and opened the ball with Mrs. Mitchell-Innes as partner, and from that moment the lengthy programme was carried through with considerable energy. As usual of late years, supper was served in the Theatre, the dress circle being very conveniently arranged and the stalls boarded over and fixed up as a supper room. The following gentlemen served on the various committees:—Invitation.—Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mr. H. J. Scott; Card Room.—Mr. R. Lyall, Capt. Burnie, Mr. J. W. Kinghorn; Dancing.—Colonel Chater, Mr. D. H. Mackintosh; Lieut. Boyd, Captain G. Anderson, Lieut. Douglas, Dr. Cowie, Lieut. Wetherston; Supper and Wine.—Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. E. H. Gore-Booth, Lieut. Sutherland, Colonel Chater, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. G. E. Stewart, Mr. A. G. Aitken, Mr. J. W. Kinghorn; Ladies' Room.—Dr. Canlie, Mr. Chatham.

Street Lighting.
December 1.—The Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd., commenced the illumination of the streets of Hongkong at six o'clock this evening. The light is beautiful, bright and steady as reflected by "old Sol" himself.

PIASTRO AND MIROVITCH

Programme for Monday's Concert.

Piastro and Mirovitch, the famous instrumentalists, are giving concerts at the City Hall to-night and on Monday. The programme for to-night's concert was published yesterday; that for Monday is as follows:—
1.—Sonata. G. minor.... Grieg.
2.—Concerto. E. minor.... Mendelssohn, M. Piastro.
3.—(A) Nocturne. F. major.... Chopin.
(B) Valse. Gb. major.... Chopin.
(C) Ballade. G. minor.... Chopin.
4.—(A) Serenade Melancolique... Tchaikovsky.
(B) Souvenir du Moscou... Wotawsky, M. Piastro.
5.—(A) Barcarolle. G. minor.... Brahms.
(B) Rhapsodie. No. 12.... Liszt, A. Mirovitch.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

Dec. 1	...	Tons	152
" 2	...	"	150
" 3	...	"	138
Total to 3rd inst.			440

Daily average 146.66

We congratulate Mr. Wickham on bringing the undertaking to so successful an issue. Mishap on the Peak Tramway.
December 1.—Yesterday afternoon a slight accident happened to the up-going tram-car shortly after leaving the station. By some means the cable got off one of the guiding pulleys at the first curve. The car was almost immediately stopped, but not before several of the pulleys had been torn up and the car derailed. The passengers lost no time in getting out of the car which was delayed about two hours in consequence of the mishap.

Our Legislative Council.
December 4.—It seems a pity that our official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council are not like the birds; but it is no use hoping and speculating, nothing can alter the hard fact that the honourable members don't and won't agree, either in their little nests or out of them. As our office organ-grinder, an Italian born in the parlours of Tai-ping-shan, occasionally observes, *che sara sara*. It is no new thing for the honourable legislators to "fall out," and it is satisfactory to know that they usually manage to "fall in" again, after the common or garden order of childish plover has been seriously indulged in on one side and warmly reciprocated on the other. No bodily injuries are inflicted, and since the universally lamented and never sufficiently-to-be-deplored departure from these historic shores of Sir "Gash" Bowen, no tears have been shed—at least not in sufficient quantities to make local crocodiles envious. All this is very wrong, very uncharitable and un-Christian-like, but as we are in Hongkong, which is not exactly on the steps of heaven, and as the god-like attribute of turning the other cheek to the smiter is not the fashion here, with true Pockanlian magnanimity we, representing the sovereign people, overlook these little escapades. In Sir John Pope Hennessy's time the personal wrangling in the Legislative Council attained a very high pitch and became what may be described as lively. His Excellency, although not without faults, was the most vilely abused man and Governor that ever presided over the destinies of this colony; but he appreciated his position and knew his power, and in legislative matters, when stormy winds did blow, which occurred at almost every meeting, the amateur opposition composed of the then resident member for "the princely house" and his one or two obsequious satellites, were invariably stranded, left high and dry on the feeble support of their own crass ignorance.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

CANADA'S FINANCES.

A ROSY POSITION.

December 2, 5.50 p.m.
A message from Ottawa states that Mr. White, Minister of Finance, says that during the first eight months of the current year the revenue of Canada increased by 14 million dollars, and the expenditure was reduced by 13 millions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WAR OBLIGATIONS BILL.

December 2, 2.10 p.m.
In the House of Commons, the second reading was passed of the War Obligations Bill mentioned on November 25.
With reference to the Government War Obligations Bill Mr. McKenna said that one of the matters to be dealt with was an arrangement to enable American securities owned in Britain to be placed temporarily or otherwise in the hands of the Government.

VICTORIAN WHEAT CROP.

A SATISFACTORY ESTIMATE.

December 2, 3.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the "Statist" estimates the Victorian wheat crop at 50½ million bushels. The banks are financing the Government wheat marketing scheme at five per cent., and prices are firmer.

THE ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN.

THE EMPEROR'S STATEMENT.

December 2, 2.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that in his speech from the Throne the Emperor said that the alliance with Britain and the entente with Russia and France was being strengthened.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

A SON BORN.

December 3, 6.35 a.m.
A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that the Empress has given birth to a son.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ILL.

UNABLE TO ATTEND TO BUSINESS.

December 2, 5.50 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George is indisposed and was unable to attend the War Council or the Cabinet.

DEATH OF SIR PONSONBY FANE.

December 2, 5.50 p.m.
The death is reported of the Rt. Hon. Sir S.O.B. Ponsonby Fane, Comptroller of Lord Chamberlain's Department and Gentleman Usher to the late King and Queen, who resigned in 1901.

ANOTHER SPY SHOT.

December 2, 7.00 p.m.
Another spy has been shot.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ENCOURAGING BRITISH DESPATCH.

December 2, 10.20 p.m.
A despatch from the British headquarters in France states:—We successfully bombarded hostile trenches, strong points, and gun positions during the past four days, inflicting considerable damage. The reply of the enemy's artillery was weak. We exploded two mines on Tuesday opposite Givenchy, while we were consolidating the craters. The enemy sprung a mine, burying ten of our men. Two hostile aeroplanes were brought down on Tuesday by the fire of our aeroplanes. Twenty of our aeroplanes on Tuesday bombed an important German supply depot at Miraumont, considerably damaging the stores, buildings and railways. Two British aeroplanes reconnoitring failed to return.

December 2, 4.30 p.m.
A Paris communique states that Artillery Duels continue, but they are now of less intensity.

THE BALKANS.

BULGARIANS ADVANCING.

December 2, 5.40 p.m.
Reuter's Correspondent at Salonica wires that the weather has been milder on the Anglo-French front. British troops and stores continue to arrive.

Col. Vassitch is continuing to hold Monastir. The Bulgarians are continually advancing. Their outposts have reached the Greek frontier, southeast of Monastir, but Serbian reinforcements from the north are within measurable distance from the town.

ITALY AND SERBIA.

December 2, 3.35 p.m.
Continuing his speech in the Italian Chamber Baron Sonnino said that Italy would speedily do everything to replenish the supplies, provisions and munitions of the Serbian army, which was seeking safety on the Adriatic, despite the gallant efforts of the Anglo-French and would enable it to reconcentre while awaiting a moment of revenge. The appearance of the Italian flag on the other shore of the Adriatic will reaffirm the traditional policy regarding Albania which remains of vital importance to Italy.

Baron Sonnino concluded by affirming the Italian interests in the Mediterranean and declaring that Italy was firmly resolved to prosecute the war with all its strength and at any sacrifice.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PLOTS.

FOUR OFFICIALS FOUND GUILTY.

December 3, 7.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the jury returned a verdict of guilty against four of the Hamburg Amerika officials on the 24th. The sentence will be announced to-day.

MORE WARGIFTS.

Her Majesty Thanks the Women of Hongkong.

This week the following garments were sent Home by the women of Hongkong, Swatow and Foochow, (through the courtesy of Messrs. Shawan Tones and Co.):—

Two Parcels from "Our Little Bit Workers Society," Kowloon, containing 13 shirts, 1 doz. cakes soap, 1 doz. prs. socks, 1 doz. prs. mittens, 1 doz. towels, 2 doz. handkerchiefs, 1 doz. Tooth-brushes, 500 sheets paper, 250 envelopes.

Also a parcel containing 1 knitted waistcoat, 1 sweater, 4 doz. prs. socks, 15 traycloths, 6 prs. gloves, 3 caps, 1 muffler, 4 prs. mittens, 3 overcoats, 1 man's suit, 1 man's coat and waistcoat, 2 prs. long stockings, was sent to Colonel Gordon Hall R.A.M.C., 19th General Hospital, Alexandria, for the wounded, and men at the Dardanelles.

Three parcels containing coats, skirts and blouses, etc., were sent to Mrs. Vivian, The Maurice Hotel, 52, Herbert Street, Hoxton, N.

And two parcels containing the following from "Our Little Bit Workers Society," Kowloon:—10 prs. waistcoats, 1 doz. prs. socks, 28 prs. mittens, 2 mufflers, 4 suits pyjamas, were sent to Mrs. E. J. Jackson, 54, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.

And two parcels of women's and children's garments were sent to Mrs. Lefroy, Vice President S. F. A., Hoxton Branch, the Maurice Hotel, Eritanni Street, Hoxton.

The following letters have been received by Lady May in acknowledgement of work sent:—Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Friary Court, St. James Palace, S.W.

22nd October.
Dear Madam,—I am commanded by Her Majesty to convey to you and the Women of Hongkong the expression of her high appreciation of your generosity and to thank you for the further splendid gift of clothing which you have been as good as to send to the Q. M. N. G.

Yours faithfully,
ANNIE LAWLEY.
Hon. Sec.
94 Marlborough Mansions,
West Hampstead,
N.W.
October 19.

Dear Lady May,
Many thanks for your kind letter of September 23rd. I was on the point of writing to you when it came to tell you that I forwarded the packet of children's clothes tied with Belgian ribbons, through my sister-in-law, Lady Scott Gatty, to Mr. Innes Taylor who is working from a canal boat in Belgium distributing food and clothes to refugees there. A very grateful letter came from the officer and I now send this to you to forward to the kind donor with the "word sketch" of the charity. It is very kind of the women of Hongkong to think of making some more clothes for the wounded. I gladly send patterns of an open-backed nightshirt, and a jacket, as these are two of the most needed garments. I also send directions for a vest, but the ones you sent before are equally useful. I hope soon to send the September Report. You will see that flannel material is asked for in Egypt as well as on the Continent. I fear we shall soon have Hospitals near Salonica.

With Kind Regards,
Yours very Truly,
(H. EDEN.)

Boatpeople Fined.
Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, P.O. Lau Fat charged Chan Tai, boatmaster, with unlawfully throwing rubbish into the Harbour on the 4th inst. A fine of \$5 was imposed. P.O. Brotherton charged Leung Lo, boatmistress, with unlawfully attempting to pass inward beyond the Examination Anchorage (West), during prohibited hours on the 2nd inst. Defendant was fined \$5.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

YOU

CAN ALWAYS GET FROM US THE BEST QUALITY LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

AND

AUSTRALIAN

FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS AND HARES.

OUR FRESH MILK AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS ARE

THE BEST IN THE EAST.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

THE FRENCH JEWELLERY HOUSE
WATCHES, JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS.
EVERYTHING IN GOLD AND SILVER WARE
CUT CLASS AND FANCY GOODS

THE PLACE FOR USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The s.s. "van SPILBERGEN."

By this steamer a fourweekly service is maintained between HONGKONG and BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN) via SWATOW.
Next departure from Hongkong on or about 6th December 1915.

The s.s. "s JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG and SINGAPORE via AMOY and SWATOW.

Next departure from Hongkong on or about 7th December 1915

These vessels have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING Tel. 1574 & 1575.
HONGKONG, 26th November, 1915.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Agents.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUOKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship.

"KATHLAMBA,"

6,382 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 20th January, 1916.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong 4th December, 1915

THE LICENSING BOARD.

How the Vacancies Have Been Filled.

The Government Gazette contains the following notification:—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under Section 9 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 9 of 1911), the Honourable Sir Catechick Paul Chanter, Kt., O.M.G., and the Honourable Mr. David Landale to be Un-official Members of the Licensing Board, vice Mr. Douglas William Craddock and Mr. Herbert William Bird resigned, with effect from this date.—3rd December, 1915.

With reference to Government Notification No. 8, 409 of the Anagar Hewett, O.M.G., and Mr. 22nd November, it is hereby notified that the Hon. Mr. Edward Shellim, Mr. Thomas Frederick Hooper and Mr. Mowsey Stafford Northcote were duly nominated

UP TO THE MINUTE.

Closing Prices:—

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us of the following revised quotations:—
Union Insurances. — \$910, buyers.
China Fires. — \$152½, buyers.
Hongkong Fires. — \$415, sellers.
Douglases. — \$86, sales.
Indos (Combined). — \$145, buyers.
Indos (Deferred). — \$80, buyers.
Cements. — \$9½, buyers.
Langkats. — \$15. 38½.
Wm. Powells. — 30½

to be Members of the Licensing Board vice the Hon. Mr. Herbert Chanaler, Grenville Alabaster resigned, and Mr. Augustus Shelton Hooper absent from the Colony with effect from this date 3rd December, 1915.



HATS

BY

HENRY HEATH,
LONDON.

In the Smartest
Shapes and
Newest Colours

NOW SHOWING

AT

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.



WM. POWELL,
LTD.

NEW
OVERCOATING
IN
FLEECE WOOL

LIGHT IN WEIGHT

YET

WARM.

PRICES MODERATE

FOR THE BEST.

BE SURE

THAT THESE

MUSICAL NOTES



APPEAR ON
EVERY RECORD
YOU BUY.

THEY APPEAR ONLY ON

COLUMBIA DOUBLE DISC RECORDS

IT IS THE MARK OF EXCELLENCE, PURITY
OF TONE & TRIPLE DURABILITY.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

6 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Tel. 1322

GILMOUR THOMPSONS

Royal Blend
Whisky

Fit for a Prince



Mouse—Where's that d-d cat now?

PIECE PER CASE 1 DOZ. OTS. DUTY PAID \$21.00

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135.

6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	5th Dec.	10th Dec.
CHANGSHA	16th Jan.	21st Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013. Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 4th Dec.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 30, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 4th DECEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 5th DECEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 8.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Fatshan, Tons 2006. | s.s. Sul Tai Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 5th DECEMBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong of course by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu	T. 16,000 {THURS., 16th Dec., at noon.

VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa	T. 12,500 {TUES., 14th Dec., at noon.
	Yokohama Maru Capt. Shincho	T. 12,500 {THURS., 23rd Dec., at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 15,500 {TUES., 14th Dec., at 4 p.m.
	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {FRI., 14th Jan., at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 {MONDAY, 6th Dec.
---------------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kusano	T. 10,000 {TUESDAY, 17th Dec.
---	------------------------------	-------------------------------

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi	T. 8,000 {TUESDAY, 17th Dec.
-------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Fujita	T. 8,000 {TUESDAY, 17th Dec.
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {MON., 13th Dec., at 10 a.m.
-----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------------

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
-----------------------------	--	--

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0	Montreal £60.5.0
---	------------------

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £23.	1st Return £31.10/—
--	---------------------

To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
1st Return £72.	1st Return £73.16/—

To Yokohama, 1st Return £150.	To Kobe 1st Return £135.
2nd " £ 90.	2nd " £ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

NINGPO & SHANGHAI	Paoting	4th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	5th Dec. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSTIN	Hulchow	5th Dec. at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	5th Dec. at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	Quarta	6th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	7th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	7th Dec. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	8th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	9th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Two Screw Steamers "Chihua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAELS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 4th December, 1915.

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

The s.s. "KAIFUKU MARU."

about the 10th December.

For freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th Nov., 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnight Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave at or about	For
Tjiluwong	in port	7th Dec.	8th Dec.	SHANGHAI
Tjiluwong	in port	8th Dec.	10th Dec.	JAPAN
Tjiluwong	in port	10th Dec.	12th Dec.	JAVA & MAKASSAR
Tjiluwong	JAPAN & 6th Dec.	6th Dec.		BATAVIA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Fetherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building. 115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru*	(Cargo steamer) 11,000 - 18 knots	10th December.
Nippon Maru*	(Cargo steamer) 22,000 - 21 knots	14th December.
Shinyo Maru*	(Cargo steamer) 17,200 - 15 knots	23rd December.
Kiyo Maru*	9,000 - 17 knots	28th December.
Persia Maru*	22,000 - 21 knots	8th January.
Chiyo Maru*	8,000 - 14 knots	15th January.
Dairen Maru*		25th January.

* Cargo only.

† Via Manila Omitting Shanghai.

** Proceeding to South American Ports.

First Class to London	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York	£80.	" " £86.10.
" " San Francisco	£45.	" " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	18th Dec.	18th Dec. 11 a.m.
Empire	7th Jan.	3rd Jan.
Eastern	29th Jan.	31st Jan.
Aldenhay		21st Feb.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-Seath China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 7th Dec. at 2 p.m.
Halching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 10th Dec. at 3 p.m.
Halfan	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 14th Dec. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas-Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOO BOON.

The C.P.R. Trans-Pacific Service. The Company's new steamers Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia have now been released by the British Government and are refitting for service between Hongkong and Vancouver. It will be remembered, says the North China Daily News, that these magnificent passenger steamers were taken over by the British Government immediately on the outbreak of the war and until recently have been doing "patrol" and other duties. Whilst it is impossible definitely to state when these steamers will resume their place in the Company's service, it is probable that the first sailing from Shanghai will be about the end of March. During the brief period the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia were on the Pacific run, they were great favourites with the travelling public, who will now, doubtless, be glad to learn of their return to the Canadian-Pacific fleet. As has already been noted in these columns, the Empress of Japan was released by the British Admiralty some months ago, and this vessel has been completely overhauled and refitted and will sail for Vancouver, from Shanghai, on December 3, and again about every two months thereafter. Beginning about April 1 of next year, it is hoped that the Canadian-Pacific Steamship Company will have a fortnightly service between Shanghai and London, via Canada, which will be a great boon to those who contemplate travelling home in the coming Spring season.

The Freightage Question.

From enquiries made in Calcutta on November 3, says the Statesman, it would appear that considerable speculation has been aroused in shipping and mercantile circles as to the exact meaning of the Renter telegram regarding the Government's intention to regulate shipping "in cases where an emergency of national importance exists" and the manner in which the new measures are likely to affect the local freightage question. The opinion advanced in one quarter was that the Government, while in a position to control British shipping for purposes directly connected with the war transport have hitherto found their powers to be somewhat circumscribed in regard to matters less intimately bound up with the issue at stake. It is suggested that the supply of food-stuffs is not so well regulated as it might be, owing to lack of freightage, and that the Government, finding this to be the case, has considered it necessary to assume a greater degree of control over shipping than it has hitherto possessed. The scarcity of freightage from which Calcutta suffered a little time ago may it is pointed out, have been equally marked at ports which tap large food-producing centres the Argentine, for example—resulting in the holding up of large supplies of grain, etc., that are ready for export. This at all events, appears to be the most reasonable construction that can be put upon the new order, as there has already been ample evidence to show that the Government is fully equipped for diverting shipping for direct war service. However beneficial the new powers may prove when viewed from a broad standpoint, that they will be advantageous so far as Calcutta is concerned is deemed unlikely. In fact, a reverse effect seems to be anticipated. This opinion is to some extent borne out by the falling off in the market which has been observed for some days past, the inference drawn being that, as questions for freight in the near future have been withdrawn, the news contained in the Press Bureau's announcement had already been intelligently anticipated in home shipping circles. Whereas a few weeks ago there was an abundance of freightage in Calcutta, shipping lines are at present declining even to quote prices or dates for freight space in December. It is only during the past fortnight that the position has become acute and as recently as a month ago some steamers were leaving the port practically devoid of cargo.

Cysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Haddock, Haddock, Kippers &c.,
"ALEXANDRA" CAPT.

LOG BOOK.

Fire on the Brandan. Penang, November 22.—The fire on the Dutch steamer Brandan from Penang for Belaman, last night, has been put out. It is considered that it was due to the bursting of a kerosene lamp in the chief officer's cabin, which burnt out the cargo. The mails were not damaged.—Singapore Free Press.

Japanese Shipbuilding.

The recent visits to Great Britain of men prominently associated with the Japanese shipbuilding industry have, says the Times, drawn attention to the progress which is being made in the number and tonnage of vessels being launched from Japanese yards.

It is only natural, at a time when the shipbuilding resources of the nations on which Japan has in past years relied for important additions to her fleet are absorbed in war work, that she should make an effort to supply her requirements from native yards. The recent activity in Japanese shipbuilding is to be attributed partly to this fact and partly to the scarcity of tonnage arising out of the large number of merchant ships employed in Government service by the Allies, and the disappearance of the German merchant flag from the sea. It is stated that there are at the present time some fifty merchant ships under construction for Japanese shipping companies which are inaugurating new services. Ample evidence has been recently furnished that even if the Japanese shipbuilding industry is only in the stage when native yards are capable of repeating the designs of ships for which orders have been placed with British and other shipbuilders, the capacity for output has been considerably improved.

The Osaka Iron Works has, moreover, obtained an order for two dredgers from the Whampoa Conservancy Board, Shanghai. In competition with foreign builders, the progress which has been made by the industry in Japan is largely due to the measure of protection given by the subsidy system, as the subsidy can be paid only on ships which have been built in native yards; and it will be many years before the Japanese industry will be in a position to tender successfully against European shipbuilders.

It is true that many of those engaged in responsible positions in Japanese establishments have been trained in British and other yards and that the supply of trained men from this source is being steadily increased. It is also the fact that labour in Japan can be obtained at a far lower cost than in other countries; but against this has to be set the disadvantage that much of this labour is unskilled, and that men for men it is even when the same degree of skill has been obtained, less efficient than that in older shipbuilding nations. Another adverse factor from the point of view of competition on an international basis is the high cost of materials owing to the fact that most of them have to be imported. At the present time there is, of course, great difficulty in obtaining deliveries of shipbuilding materials, and prices are higher, so that the cost of shipbuilding, which for a 5,000-ton vessel was £146 per ton before the war, has now risen to £180 and even higher quotations have been recorded. One curious feature of the trade in shipbuilding materials is that before the war it was often possible to buy British material, particularly pig iron, through German agents in Japan at a lower cost than by placing orders direct with the British manufacturer. It has been stated that the ships built in Japanese yards are largely repetitions of designs which have been made available through the placing of orders with British shipowners but if the time has not yet arrived for advances in naval architecture to be credited to Japan, there is one feature, the internal arrangement and decoration of ships, in which Japanese builders have certainly effected improvements. The present burst of activity in Japanese yards is clearly the outcome of the commercial conditions created by the war, and while the industry will continue to make progress in future years, it will be by less rapid strides than are now being taken.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Onsang	Sat., 4th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Fooksang	Sun., 5th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 4th Dec. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Cheongsang	Sun., 5th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Sun., 5th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Fookchow	Loongsang	Sun., 5th Dec. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Wed., 8th Dec. at 4 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Thur., 9th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thur., 9th Dec. at 4 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Laisang	Thur., 9th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 11th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lunad, Datu, Sumporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.



R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 20. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWELTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS. Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

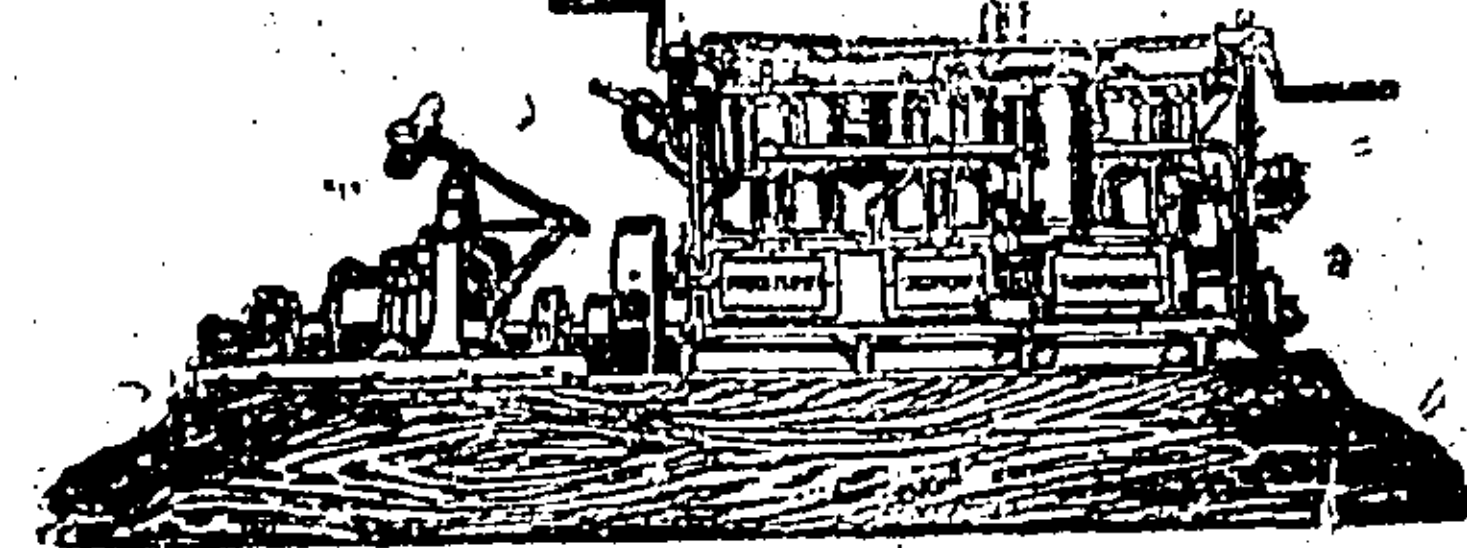
AGENTS for:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m.

to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 22.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & M's, via S'pore etc.	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
London and Bombay	Nainur	P. & O.	16, Dec.
London and Hull	Kioto	B. L. L.	18, Dec.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	30, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver & Seattle	Montezale	C. P. L.	8, Dec.
Vancouver & Seattle	Kaifuku M.	J. M. Co.	10, Dec.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Tamara M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan & Co.	Shinyo Maru	T. K. K.	28, Dec.
San Francisco & American Ports	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Jan.
San Francisco	Arakan	J. O. J. L.	9, Jan.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	11, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Persia M.	T. K. K.	15, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Jan.
San Francisco	Tjikondari	J. O. J. L.	9, Feb.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	3, Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoon	J. O. J. L.	9, Mar.
San Francisco	Tjikembang	J. O. J. L.	8, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	11, Dec.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Taigo M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	St Albans	G. L. Co.	18, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	3, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	21, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	31, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Hoihow and Haiphong	Lokeang	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Ching	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	5, Dec.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	5, Dec.
Bangkok	Quarta	B. & S.	5, Dec.
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	5, Dec.
Shanghai	Tjikong	J. O. J. L.	6, Dec.
Batavia	Tjikong	J. O. J. L.	6, Dec.
Singapore, Bombay etc.	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	7, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tea	B. & S.	7, Dec.
Singapore, via Amoy & Swatow	S Jacob	J. O. J. L.	7, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Fookchow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	7, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	7, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	7, Dec.
Shanghai	Ohoyang	J. M. Co.	7, Dec.
Japan	Yingchow	B. & S.	7, Dec.
Shanghai via Fookchow	Pittaroom	J. O. J. L.	8, Dec.
Tientsin	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	8, Dec.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Chipsang	J. M. Co.	8, Dec.
Sundakan	Laisang	J. M. Co.	9, Dec.
Kobe & Moji	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	9, Dec.
Java and Makassar	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	9, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Fookchow	Tjikondari	J. O. J. L.	10, Dec.
Manila	Haiching	D. L. Co.	10, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	11, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Athos	M. M.	13, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Taming	B. & S.	14, Dec.
Singapore, Calcutta etc.	Novara	P. & O.	18, Dec.
Singapore, Bombay etc.	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	18, Dec.
Singapore, Calcutta etc.	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	20, Dec.
Singapore & Bombay	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	25, Dec.
Mauritius and South African	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	3, Jan.
Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Tjikodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. KASHMIR left Singapore for this Port on the 30th Nov., at morning with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 5th Dec. at daylight.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916. The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 18th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 28th Dec. at noon. The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU sailed on the 30th Nov. at noon—This steamer will next leave Hongkong on Tuesday the 15th February 1916 at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Port Darwin for Hongkong, via Philippine Ports, on the 23rd Nov., and may be expected to arrive on the 5th December.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The L. C. B. N. s.s. KUMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 5th December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	From.	Expected.
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,095, Leask, 1st Dec.	Manila, 27th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Loksang, Br. s.s. 991, D. W. Ritchie, 4th Dec.	Manila, 27th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, E. T. Phipps, 18th Nov.—Manila, Gen.—G. L. & Co.		

Steamers.	From.	Expected.
Japan, Br. s.s. 3,806, C. P. Seddon, 3rd Dec.—Shanghai, 29th ult. Gen.—B. & S.		
Tjikong, Br. s.s. 1,199, H. G. N. Walker, 3rd Dec.—Tientsin, 27th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,218, E. S. Jones, 3rd Dec.—Shanghai, 30th ult. Gen.—B. & S.		

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Antiochus	9,089	Dec. 6	London
B. & S.	Tydeus	7,441	Dec. 9	London
B. & S.	Yangtze	6,457	Dec. 14	Liverpool
B. & S.	Hyson	6,608	Dec. 23	London
B. & S.	Priam	4,543	Dec. 24	Liverpool
B. & S.	Felorus	7,555	Dec. 31	London
B. & S.	Knight Companion		Jan. 7	London
P. & O.	Kashmir		Dec. 5	Singapore
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 13	Colombo
G. L. & Co.	Taiyuan		Dec. 5	Australia
J. M. & Co.	Kumsang		Dec. 5	Calcutta
T. K. K.	Shinyo Maru	22,000	Dec. 20	San Francisco
J. O. J. L.	Arakan		Jan. 7	Java
J. O. J. L.	Tjikondari		Feb. 7	Java
J. O. J. L.	Karimoon		Mar. 7	Java
J. O. J. L.	Tjik-mbang		Apr. 7	Java
G. L. & Co.	Empire		Dec. 18	Australia
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Jan. 7	Australia
G. L. & Co.	Aldenhams		Jan. 29	Australia
B. & S.	Changsha		Jan. 16	Australia
J. O. J. L.	Tjikondari		Dec. 5	Japan
J. O. J. L.	Tjikong		Dec. 6	Japan
T. K. K.	Persia Maru	9,000	Jan. 9	San Francisco
T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	22,000	Jan. 15	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Kamo Maru	16,000	Dec. 15	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Kashima Maru	21,000	Dec. 29	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	13,500	Dec. 5	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru	12,500	Dec. 13	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Dec. 13	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	21,000	Dec. 13	London
S. T. & Co.	Kioto	4,720	Dec. 16	New York
S. T. & Co.	Kathamba	4,104	Dec. 16	New York
S. T. & Co.	Glenalcan	3,809	Dec. 16	London
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	9,600	Dec. 11	Australia
N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	6,557	Jan. 13	Australia
P. & O.	Mongara		Dec. 8	Singapore
P. & O.	Kashmir		Jan. 4	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellore		Jan. 15	Colombo
P. & O.	Sardinia		Jan. 15	Colombo
P. & O.	Namur		Jan. 29	Colombo
P. & O.	Nankin		Dec. 10	Yokohama
P. & O.	Novara		Jan. 14	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellore		Jan. 28	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Sado Maru		Jan. 2	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Awa Maru		Jan. 16	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Shidzuoka Maru		Jan. 24	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	21,000	Jan. 25	Yokohama

TO SAIL.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails. LONDON & HULLKioto 18th December.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton. Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1915.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

OPERATING

S.S. "CHINA" 10,200 TONS,

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI.

The Popular Trans-Pacific Liner "CHINA" will leave Hongkong on or about 4th December, 1915, for NAGASAKI and thence DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, offering special facilities for quick service across the Pacific.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to—

O. F. RITTER,

Agent.

PRINCES BUILDING,

Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1915.

JAVA-PACIFIC LYN.

Regular Monthly Service between

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers.	From.	Expected.	Will Leave.	For.
Arakan	JAVA	7th Jan., 1916	9th Jan., 1916	San F'isco.
Tjikondari	JAVA	7th Feb.	9th Feb.	do
Karimoon	JAVA	7th Mar.	9th Mar.	do
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr.	9th Apr.	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Building

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915

FRANCE AT WAR.

LIFE IN TRENCHES ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE.

[By Rudyard Kipling in the *Liverpool Daily Post*.]

Fifth Article.

Very early in the morning I met Alan Brock, with a half-healed bullet-scar across the bridge of his nose and an Alpine cap over one ear. His people a few hundred years ago had been Scotch. He bore a Scotch name, and still recognised the head of his clan, but his French occasionally ran into German words, for he was an Alsatian on one side.

"This," he explained, "is the very best country in the world to fight in. It's picturesque and full of cover. I'm a gunner. I've been here for months. It's lovely."

It might have been the hills under Massourie, and what our ears expected to do in it could not understand. But the demerol-driver, who had been a roadrunner, took the 70 h.p. Mercedes and threaded the narrow valleys, as well as occasional half-Swiss villages full of Alpine troops, at a restrained thirty miles an hour. He shot up a new-made road, more like Massourie than ever, and did not fall down the hillside even once. An ammunition-mule of a mountain-battery met him at a tight corner, and began to climb a tree.

"See! There isn't another place in France where that could happen," said Alan. "I tell you, this is a magnificent country."

The mule was hauled down by his tail before he had reached the lower branches, and went on through the woods, his ammunition boxes jinking on his back, for all the world as though he were rejoicing in his battery at Jutogh. One expected to meet the little hill people bent under their loads under the forest gloom.

The light, the colour, the smell of wood-smoke, pine-needles, wet earth, and warm mule were all Himalayan. Only the Mercedes was violently and loudly a stranger.

"Halt!" said Alan at last, when she had done everything except imitate the mule.

"The road continues," said the demerol-driver seductively.

"Yes, but they will hear you if you go on. Stop and wait. We've a mountain battery to look at."

They were not at work for the moment, and the commandant, a grim and forceful man, showed me some details of their construction. When we left them in their bower—it looked like a hill priest's way-side shrine—we heard them singing through the steep descending pines. They too, like the 75's seem to have no pet name in the service.

It was a poisonously blind country. The woods blocked all sense of direction above and around. The ground was at any angle you please, and all sounds were split up and muddled by the tree-trunks, which acted as silencers. High above us the respectable, all-concealing forest had turned into sparse, ghastly blue sticks of timber—an assembly of leper-trees round a bald mountain top. "That's where we're going," said Alan, "isn't it an adorable country?"

Trenches.

A machine-gun loosed a few shots in the fumbling style of her kind when they feel for an opening. A couple of rifle shots answered. They might have been half-a-mile away or a hundred yards below. An adorable country! We climbed up till we found once again a complete garden of little sunk houses, almost invisible in the brown-pink

recesses of the thick forest. Here the trenches began, and with them for the next few hours life in two dimensions—length and breadth. You could have eaten your dinner almost anywhere off the swept dry ground for the slopes steep favouring draining, there was no lack of timber, and there was unlimited labour. It had made neat double-length dug-outs where the wounded could be laid in during their passage down the mountain side; well-tended occasional latrines properly lined; dug-out for sleeping and eating; overhead protections and tool-sheds where needed, and, as one came nearer the working face, very clever cellars against trench-sweepers. Men passed on their business; a squad with a captured machine-gun which they tested in a sheltered dip; armoured at their benches busy with sick rifles; fatigued parties for straw, rations, and ammunition; long processions of single blue figures turned sideways between the brown sunless walls. One understood after a while the nightmare that lays hold of trench-stale men, when the dreamer wanders for ever in those blind mazes till, after centuries of agonising flight, he finds himself stumbling out again into the white blaze and horror of the mined front—he who thought he had almost reached home!

In the Front Line.

There were no trees above us now. Their trunks lay along the edge of the trench, built in with stones, where necessary, or sometimes overhanging it in ragged splinters or bushy tops. Bits of cloth, not French, showed, too, in the uneven lines of debris at the trench lip, and some thoughtful soul had marked an unexploded Boche trench-sweeper as "not to be touched." It was a young lawyer from Paris who pointed that out to me.

We met the colonel at the head of an indescribable pit of ruin, full of sunshine, whose steps ran down a very steep hillside under the lee of an almost vertically plunging parapet. To the left of that parapet the whole hillside was one great of smashed trees, split stones, and powdered soil. It might have been a ragpicker's dumpheap on a colossal scale.

Alan looked at it critically. I think he had helped to make it not long before.

"We're on the top of the hill now, and the Boches are below us," said he. "We gave them a very fair sinner lately."

"This," said the colonel, "is the front line."

There were overhead guards against hand-bombs which disposed me to believe him, but what convinced me most was a corporal urging us in whispers not to talk so loud. The men were at dinner, and a good smell of food filled the trench. This was the first smell I had encountered in my long travels up-hill—a mixed, entirely wholesome flavour of stew, leather, earth, and rifle-oil.

Front Line Professionals.

A proportion of men were standing to arms while others ate; but dinner-time is slack time, even among animals, and it was close on noon.

"The Boches got their soup a few days ago," someone whispered. I thought of the pulverised hill-side, and hoped it had been hot enough.

We edged along the still trench, where the soldiers stared, with justified contempt, I thought, upon the civilian who scuttled through

their life for a few emotional minutes in order to make words out of their blood. Somehow it reminded me of coming in late to a play and incommencing a long line of packed stalls. The whispered dialogue was much the same: "Pardon?" "I beg your pardon, monsieur." To the right, monsieur. "If monsieur will lower his head." "One sees best from here, monsieur," and so on. It was their day and night long business, carried through without display or heat, or doubt, or indecision. Those who worked, worked; those off duty, not five feet behind them in the dug-outs, were deep in their papers, or their meals or their letters; while death stood ready at every minute to drop down into the narrow out of the narrow strip of unconcerned sky. And for the better part of a week one had skirted hundreds of miles of such a frieze!

The loopholes not in use were plugged rather like old-fashioned hives. Said the colonel, removing a plug: "Here are the Boches. Look, and you'll see their sand-bags." Through the jumble of riven trees and stones one saw what might have been a bit of green sacking. "They're about seven metres distant just here," the colonel went on. That was true, too. We entered a little fortalice with a cannon in it, in an embayment which at that moment struck me as unnecessarily vast, even though it was partly closed by a frail packing-case lid. The colonel sat him down in front of it, and explained the theory of this sort of redoubt. "By the way," he said to the gunner at last, "can't you find something better than that?" He twitched the lid aside. "I think it's too light. Got a log of wood or something?"

Handy Trench-sweepers.

I loved that colonel! He knew his men and he knew the Boches had them marked down like birds. When he said they were beside dead trees or behind boulders, sure enough there they were! But, as I have said, the dinner-hour is always slack, and even when we came to a place where a section of trench had been bashed open by trench-sweepers, and it was recommended to duck and hurry, nothing much happened. The uncanny thing was the absence of movement in the Boche trenches. Sometimes one imagined that one smelt strange tobacco, or heard a rifle-bolt working after a shot. Otherwise they were as still as pig at noonday.

We held on through the maze, past trench-sweepers of a handy, light pattern, with their screw-tailed charge all ready; and a grave or so; and when I came on men who merely stood within easy reach of their rifles, I knew I was in the second line. When they lay frankly at ease in their dug-outs I knew it was the third. A shotgun would have sprinkled all three.

"No flat plains," said Alan. "No hunting for gun positions—the hills are full of them—and the trenches close together and commanding each other. You see what a beautiful country it is."

The colonel confirmed this, but from another point of view. War was his business, as the still woods could testify—but his hobby was his trenches. He had tapped the mountain streams and dug out a laundry where a man could wash his shirt and go up and be killed in it, all in a morning; had drained the trenches till a muddy stretch in them was an offence; and at the bottom of the hill (it looked like a hydropathic establishment on the stage) he had created baths where half a battalion at a time could wash. He never told me how all that country had been fought over as fiercely as Xpres in the west; nor what blood had gone down the valleys before his trenches pushed over the scapled mountain top. No. He sketched out new endeavours in earth and stones and trees for the comfort of his men on that populous mountain.

And there came a priest, who was a sub-lieutenant, out of a wood of snuff-brown shadows and half-veiled trunks. Would it please me to look at a chapel? It was all open to the hillside, most tenderly and devoutly done in rustic work with readings of peeled branches and panels of moss and thatch—St. Hubert's own shrine. I saw the hunters who passed it, going to the chase on the far side of the mountain where their game lay.

A Bombed Town.

Alan carried me off to tea the same evening in a town where he seemed to know everybody. He had spent the afternoon on another mountain top, inspecting gun positions; whereby he had been shelled a little—marmite is the slang for it. There had been no serious marmitage, and he had spotted a Boche position which was marmitable.

"And we may get shelled now," he added, hopefully. "They shell this town whenever they think of it. Perhaps they'll shell us at tea."

It was a quaintly beautiful little place, with its mixture of French and German ideas: its old bridge and gentle-minded river, between the cultivated hills. The sand-bagged cellar doors; the ruined houses; and the holes in the pavement looked as unreal as the violence of a cinema against that soft and simple setting. The people were abroad in the streets, and the little children were playing. A big shell gives notice enough for one to get to shelter, if the shelter is near enough. That appears to be as much as anyone expects in the world where one is shelled, and that world has settled down to it. People's lips are a little firmer, the modelling of the brows is a little more pronounced, and, maybe, there is a change in the expression of the eyes; but nothing that a casual afternoon caller need particularly notice.

Cases for Hospital.

The house where we took tea was the "big house" of the place, old and massive, a treasure house of ancient furniture. It had everything that the moderate heart of man could desire—gardens, garages, outbuildings, and the air of peace that goes with beauty in age. It stood over a high cellar, and opposite the cellar door was a brand-new blindage of earth packed between timbers. The cellar was a hospital, with its beds and stores, and under the electric light the orderly waited ready for the cases to be carried down out of the streets.

"Yes, they are all civil cases," said he.

They came without much warning—a woman gashed by falling timber; a child with its temple crushed by a flying stone; an urgent amputation case, and so on. One never knows. Bombardment, the Boche text-books say, is designed to terrify the civil population so that they may put pressure on their politicians to conclude peace. In real life men are very rarely soothed by the sight of their women being tortured.

We took tea in the hall upstairs, with a propriety and an interchange of compliments that suited the little occasion. There was no attempt to disguise the existence of a bombardment, but it was not allowed to overweigh talk of lighter matters. I know one guest who sat through it as near as might be inarticulate with wonder. But he was English, and when Alan asked him whether he had enjoyed himself, he said: "Oh yes. Thank you very much."

"Nice people, aren't they?" Alan went on.

"Oh, very nice. And—and such good tea."

He managed to convey a few of his sentiments to Alan after dinner.

"But what else could the people have done?" said he. "They are French."

THE COMMON TASK OF A GREAT PEOPLE.

Sixth Article.

"This is the end of the line," said the S. R. Officer, kindest and most patient of chaperones. It buttressed itself on a fortress among hills. Beyond that, the silence was more awful than the mixed noise of business to the westward. In miles on the map the line must be between four and five hundred miles; in actual trench-work many times that distance. It is too much to see at full length; the mind does not readily break away from the obsession of its entirety or the grip of its detail. One visualises the thing afterwards as a white-hot gasp; warming all across France between intolerable sounds and lights, under ceaseless blasts of whirled dirt. Nor is it any relief to lose oneself among wildernesses of piling, stoning, timbering, concreting, and wire-work, or incalculable quantities of soil thrown up raw to the light and cloaked by the changing seasons—as the unburied dead are cloaked.

Yet there are no words to give the essential simplicity of it. It is the rampart put up by Man against the Beast, precisely as in the Stone Age. If it goes, all that keeps us from the Beast goes with it. One sees this at the front as clearly as one sees the French villages behind the German lines. Sometimes people steal away from them and bring of what they endure.

Where the rifle and the bayonet serve, men use those tools along the front. Where the knife gives better results, they go in behind the hand-grenades with the naked twelve-inch knife. Each race is supposed to fight in its own way, but this war has passed beyond all the known ways. They say that the Belgians in the north settle accounts with a certain dry passion which has varied very little since their agony began. Some sections of the English line have produced a soft-voiced, rather reserved type, which does its work with its mouth shut. The French carry an edge to their fighting, a precision, and a dreadful knowledge, coupled with an insensibility to shock, unlike anything one has imagined of mankind. To be sure, there has never been like provocation, for ever since the *Levi* went about to about to bind the Fenris Wolf has all the world united to bind the Beast.

The last I saw of the front was Alan Brock speeding back to his gun-positions among the mountain, and I wondered what delight of a household the lad must have been in the good old days.

Supports and Reserves.

Then we went to work our way, department by department, against the tides of men behind the line—supports and their supports, reserves and reserves of reserves, as well as the masses in training. The flooded towns and villages, and when we tried short-cuts we found them in every by-line. Have you seen mounted men reading their home letters with the reins thrown on the horses' necks, moving in absorbed silence through a street which almost said "Hush!" to its dogs; or met, in a forest, a procession of perfectly new big guns, apparently taking themselves from the foundry to the front?

In spite of their love of drama, there is not much "window-dressing" in the French character. The Boche, who is the priest of the Higher Counter-jumpery, would have had half the neutral Press out in cars to advertise these vast spectacles of men and material. But the same instinct makes their rich farmers keep to their smocks makes the French keep quiet.

"This is our affair," they argue. "Everybody concerned is

taking part in it. Like the review you saw the other day there are no spectators."

"But it might be of advantage if the world knew."

Mine was a foolish remark. There is only one world to-day, the world of the Allies. Each of them knows what the others are doing, and—the rest doesn't matter. This is a curious but delightful fact to realise at first hand. And think what it will be later, when we shall all circulate among each other and open our hearts and talk it over in a brotherhood more intimate than ties of blood.

I lay that night at a little French town, and I was kept awake by a man, somewhere in the hot, still darkness, howling aloud from the pain of his wounds. I was glad that he was alone, for when one man gives way the others sometimes follow. Yet the single note of misery was worse than the bay-ing and gniping of a whole ward. I wished that a delegation of strikers could have heard it.

That a civilian should be in the war zone at all is a fair guarantee of his good faith. It is when he is outside the zone unsheltered that questions begin, and the perils are looked into. If these are irregular—but one doesn't care to contemplate it. If regular, there are still a few counter-attacks. As the sergeant at the railway station said when he helped us out of an impasse: "You will realise that it is the most undesirable persons whose papers are the most regular. It is their business, you see. The Commissary of Police is at the Hotel de Ville, if you will come along for the little formality. Myself, I used to keep a shop in Paris. My God, these provincial towns are desolating!"

Paris—And No Foreigners. He would have loved his Paris as we found it. Life was renewing itself in the streets, whose drawing and proportion one could never notice before. People's eyes, and the women's especially, seemed to be set to a longer gaze, a more comprehensive gaze. One would have said they came from the sea or the mountains, where things are few and simple, rather than from houses. Best of all, there were no foreigners—the beloved city for the first time was French throughout from end to end. It felt like coming back to an old friend's house for a quiet talk after he had got rid of a household of visitors. The fan-tionaries and police had dropped their masks of official politeness, and were just friendly. At the hotels, so like school two days before the term begins, the impersonal valet, the chambermaid of the set two-franc smile, and the unbending head waiter had given place to one's own brothers and sisters, full of one's own anxieties. "My son is an aviator, monsieur. I could have claimed Italian nationality for him at the beginning, but he would not have it."

"Both my brothers, monsieur, are at the war. One is dead already. And my fiancé, I have not heard from him since March. He is back in a battalion." "Here is the wine list, monsieur. Yes, both my sons and a nephew, and—I have no news of them, not a word of news. My God, we all suffer these days." And so, too, among the shops—the mere statement of the loss or the grief at the heart, but never a word of doubt, never a whimper of despair.

"Now why" asked a shopkeeper, "does not our Government, or your Government, or both our Governments, send some of the British Army to Paris? I assure you we should make them welcome."

"Perhaps," I began, "you might make them too welcome."

He laughed. "We should make them as welcome as our own army. They would enjoy themselves. I had a vision of British officers, each with ninety days' pay to his credit, and a damsel or two at home, shopping consummely."

"And also," said the shopkeeper, "the moral effect on Paris to see more of your troops would be very good."

But I saw a quite English provostmarshal losing himself in chase of defaulters of the New Army who knew their Paris! Still, there is something to be said for the idea—to the extent of a virtuous brigade or so. At present, the English officer in Paris is a scarce bird, and he explains at once why he is, and what he is doing there. He must have good reasons. I suggested teeth to an acquaintance. "No good," he grumbled. "They've thought of that too. Behind our lines is simply crawling with dentists now!"

A People Transfigured.

If one asked after the people that gave dinners and dances last year, where everyone talked so brilliantly of such vital things, one got in return the addresses of hospitals. Those pleasant hostesses and maidens seemed to be in charge of departments or on duty in wards, or kitchen, or sculleries. Some of the hospitals were in Paris. (Their staffs might have one hour a day in which to see visitors.) Others were up the line, and liable to be shelled or bombed.

I recalled one Frenchwoman in particular, because she had once explained to me the necessities of civilised life. These included a masseuse, a manicurist, and a maid to look after the lap-dogs. She is employed now, and has been for months past on the disinfection and repair of soldiers' clothes. There was no need to ask after the men one had known. Still, there was no sense of desolation. They had gone on; the others were getting ready.

All France works outwards to the front—precisely as an endless chain of fire-buckets works forwards the conflagration. Leave the fire behind you and go back till you reach the source of supplies. You will find no break, no pause, no apparent haste, but never any slackening. Everybody has his or her bucket, little or big, and nobody disputes how they should be used. It is a people possessed of the precedent and tradition of war for existence, accustomed to hard living and hard labour, sanely economical by temperament, logical by training and illumined and transfigured by their resolve and endurance.

You know, when supreme trial overtakes an acquaintance whom till then we conceived we knew, how the man's nature sometimes changes past knowledge or belief. He who was altogether such a one as ourselves goes forward simply, evenly, lightly, to heights we thought unattainable. Though he is the very same comrade that lived our small life with us, yet in all things he has become great. So it is with France to-day. She has discovered the measure of her soul.

The New War.

One sees this not alone in the—it is more than contempt of death—in the godlike preoccupation of her people under arms, which makes them put death out of the account, but in the equal passion and fervour with which her people throughout give themselves to the smallest as well as the greatest tasks that may in any way serve their sword. I might tell you something that I saw of the cleaning out of certain latrines; of the education and antecedents of the cleaners; what they said in the matter and how perfectly the work was done. There was a little Rabelais in it, naturally; but the rest was pure devotion, rejoicing to be of use.

Similarly with stables, barricades, and barbed-wire work, the clearing and piling away of wrecked house-rubbish, the serving of meals till the service yocks on its p-or third feet, but keeps its temper; and all the unlovely monotonous details that go with war. (Continued on Second Page.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.

(VERBATIM)

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., was held at the Head Office of the Society, 2, Queen's Building, 1st Floor, Street, to-day at 11 a.m. Mr. S.H. Dodwell presided, those also present being:—Messrs. W. L. Patterson, J. W. O. Bonner, J. A. Plummer, D. H. Holyoak, A. Forbes, and G. T. Edkins (Directors), and W. Dunbar Chan (Chairman), S. G. Newell, Ho Fook, A. V. Apear, G. C. Moxon, H. M. H. Nemesee, and S. W. Bacon (Shareholders), with Mr. C. Montague Ede (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—As it is now past the hour for which the meeting is called, I will now ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—the first resolution before you deals with a proposed increase of capital. The issue of this new capital is required to enable us to carry out our contract with those shareholders of the China Fire Insurance Company Ltd., who have accepted or shall accept the offer made to them by the Society on 4th August last. We offered to issue new shares and allot them to shareholders of that Company in exchange for their present shares in the ratio of one share in the Society to six shares in the Company. All legal requirements have been complied with and a sufficient majority of the China Fire Insurance Company's shareholders have already accepted our offer.

Our circular letter of 15th July and 30th August have already informed you fully of your Directors' reasons for recommending your acceptance of this scheme of amalgamation.

There are 20,000 China Fire Insurance Company's shares in all, and in order to acquire all these shares, it will be necessary for us to issue 3,334 shares to the shareholders of that Company. As this is an inconvenient figure, we are taking power to issue 3,600 shares thereby increasing the total number of shares in the Society to 16,000.

While a majority of the China Fire Company's shareholders have accepted our offer, there are still a number from whom replies have not been received, and as we wish to give all an opportunity of exchanging scrip, we have decided to issue a further circular to the China Fire Company's shareholders extending the time for the acceptance of our offer until the 31st March next.

The resolution goes on to mention "a contract or memorandum in writing to be made pursuant to said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies." In order to comply with the Ordinance, when shares are not issued for cash, a contract showing on what terms they are issued has to be filed with the Registrar of Companies. In our case the contract will consist of the forms of Assent received from the individual shareholders of the China Fire Insurance Company endorsed with the particulars of the allotment made in each case.

The resolution finally gives the Board power to dispose in such manner as it shall think most beneficial to the Society of any balance of shares which may be left over after dealing with all of the assenting shareholders of the China Fire Insurance Company. It will be some time before we know how many shares are left over. Your Directors think it advisable under existing circumstances to have a reserve of shares in hand to be issued when an opportunity presents itself of furthering the Society's interests thereby.

LOCAL WEDDING.

Mr. F. F. Duckworth—Miss Lennox.

At the Union Church this morning the wedding took place, in the presence of a large gathering of friends, of Mr. F. F. Duckworth, of the Hongkong Electric Company, and Miss Nancy Lennox, daughter of Mr. John Lennox, Assistant Superintending Engineer of the China Navigation Company. The Rev. J. Kirk Macrae officiated.

The bride, who was charmingly attired in a gown of cream satin trimmed with lace, was given away by her father. She carried a beautiful bouquet, and was attended by Miss Cooke as bridesmaid. Mr. C. W. Reynolds was "best man."

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth received the congratulations of many friends. Later the newly married couple left for Macao, where the honeymoon is being spent.

WHIST DRIVE.

A successful whist drive was held last night in the Naval Quarters, Canton, H.M. Dockyard, for the Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers of the Royal Navy.

H.M. Ships Tamar, Rosario, Whiting and Torpedo boats were well represented.

The prize—a silver mounted briar pipe, with case—was won by Stoker Petty Officer J. Bailey, of H.M.S. Rosario.

Ship's Steward R. Stargrove of H.M.S. Tamar kindly presented the prize. In doing so, he thanked all present for their attendance and said he hoped they had all spent an enjoyable evening as himself, and he hoped that more evenings of the kind would be arranged during the winter season, as he felt sure they would be well attended and appreciated by the Petty Officers. On behalf of the members of the Naval Quarters, he thanked all who assisted in arranging the Drive.

The second and third resolutions before this meeting deal with the Society's lien on its stock. Advantage is taken of this opportunity to bring the articles in this respect up to date as advised by our lawyers.

The four resolutions before you create the post of a General Manager of the Society, which is the title adopted by all important Companies for their chief Executive Officer and which precedent it is desirable for the Society to follow on account of the extension of its business under departmental management.

With these remarks I propose the resolution.

Mr. Dunbar:—I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, the Resolutions are proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Dunbar and are open for discussion. There being no questions, gentlemen, if you have no objection I will put the resolutions to the vote together. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously. Gentlemen, that is all the business of this meeting, thank you for your attendance. To comply with the Ordinance, a confirmatory meeting will be held, of which due notice will be published.

China Traders Insurance Co. Ltd.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the China Traders Insurance Company Limited, was held at the head office of the Company, 2 Queen's Building, 1st Floor, Street, to-day at 12.15 p.m., when the business was of a purely formal character.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

GERMANS' DISCOVERY A BORT IVE. SERBIANS DISMANTLE COPPER MINES.

December 4, 1915 p.m.
The Germans have found great Serbian copper mines at Bor which are valueless. They were furious when they observed that all the machinery, forges, and workshops had been blown up. The mines had been completely flooded by the Serbians who had carried off all the copper stocks and movable machinery.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ACTIVE.

ASSEMBLY OF AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS AT RUSTCHUK.

December 4, 1915 p.m.
Reuter's Zurich correspondent states that according to a Balkan telegram Russian warships are cruising constantly on the Bessarabian coast, and the shore of Danube. Six thousand Austro-German troops are assembled at Rustchuk where a Zeppelin arrived.

RECENT BATTLE AT PRILEP.

SERBIANS PLUCKY STAND AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS.

December 4, 1915 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a Salonica telegram says that wounded Serbian officers from Monastir state that on November 25 and 26 in the direction of Prilep and Delceni, the Bulgarians and the Serbians fought for forty hours with unparalleled fierceness. Despite numerical superiority the Bulgarians were forced to retreat in the direction of Prilep, but the next day they resumed the offensive and drove back the Serbians to Karason. Four thousand Serbians held up 25,000 Bulgarians, and three thousand others opposed ten thousand of the enemy to the south of Monastir.

PORTUGAL'S POLICY.

ASSISTANCE FOR ALLIES WHEN NECESSARY.

December 4, 1915 p.m.
Reuter's Lisbon correspondent says that the new Government have met in Parliament and have announced their intention to abstain from party politics, and to follow a purely national policy, always giving assistance where necessary for the victory of the Allies.

GERMANS PUNISHED IN AMERICA.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE CONSPIRACY.

December 4, 1915 p.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent states it is understood that Mr. Lansing has informed Count Bernstorff that Captain Boyed, the German Naval Attaché, is persona non grata, as a result of his connections with the conspirators on the Hamburg-American Line, a four of whose officials have just been convicted of conspiracy to violate American neutrality laws by supplying German warships.

GERMANS CLAIM CAPTURE OF PLEVIE.

December 3, 1915 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the Germans claim the capture of the town of Plevie in Montenegro.

TENDERS.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Winter Clothing for Prison Staff," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Saturday, the 18th December, 1915, for the making up and supply of winter clothing for the Prison Staff. No tender will be considered unless the person tendering produces a receipt to the effect that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if such person shall refuse to carry out his tender. In the event of his tender being accepted, Forms of tender may be obtained at the Colonial Secretary's Office. No tender will be received unless sent in the form required.

It is also notified that separate sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Photographing" and "Tender for Fire Brigade Clothing," respectively, will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Friday, the 10th instant:—
(1.) For Photographing during one year, certain persons, and the supply of two and in some cases more unmounted copies of each photograph.
(2.) For the making up and

supply of clothing for the use of the Government Fire Brigade for one year.

The contractor will be supplied with the serge only from the Fire Brigade Store; all other materials to be supplied at his own cost, and included in the prices tendered.

Any clothing, when required, is to be delivered free of charge at the Central Fire Brigade Station, Victoria.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

For forms of tender apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and these forms only must be used.

Kailan Mining Administration.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 20, amounted to 68,317 tons and the sales during the period, to 57,467 tons.

Rubber Output.

The output of rubber of the Soengai Rambah Rubber and Plantations Co. for the month of October was 9,541 lbs., making 67,314 lbs. for the 10 months of 1915. Coconuts to date, 950.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The T.K.K. NIPPON MARU which sailed from San Francisco on the 6th November is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports & Shanghai on Monday the 6th inst. at about 1 p.m.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of December 4, 1914.

Krupp's Factory Reported Damaged by Aeroplane Bombs.

Great excitement has been occasioned in Berlin by the report that an airman had dropped bombs on the Cannon Hall of Krupp's factory at Essen. It is stated that the extent of the damage is unknown, and that the airman escaped unhurt.

Australian and New Zealand Contingents.

The Australian and New Zealand contingents have been disembarked in Egypt to assist in the defence of that country and to complete their training. When their training is completed, they will go direct to the front to join the other British troops in Europe.

Turks Dislodged from Positions.

The Russian Caucasus Staff reports that a Russian column, taking the offensive in the Euphrates Valley, dislodged the Turks from their position and captured prisoners and guns.

De Wet Captured.

It is officially announced from Pretoria that De Wet, the rebel Boer, has been captured.

A Choice Document.

A French Yellow Book containing official correspondence relating to the war has been published in Paris. The most interesting document is a secret report on the strengthening of the German Army. This report states that the new Army law will allow of the almost complete attainment of the German aims.

It says: "Neither the ridiculous clamours for revenge of the French jingoes nor the English quashing of teeth nor the gestures of the Slavs will turn us from our aim, which is to extend Germanism throughout the entire world." The document says further that it must be impressed upon the German people that "our armaments are a reply to those of the French."

With regard to the conduct of the war it says that disturbances must be stirred up in Northern Africa and Russia by means of secret agents. This will absorb the forces of the enemy. "In the next European war the small States must be forced to follow us or be crushed."

It is pointed out that Germany must forestall Russia at all costs or she would have to maintain a strong force on her Eastern Frontier that she would be in a state of inferiority to France.

"Therefore we must forestall our principal adversary immediately," continues the document. "There are nine chances in ten that we are going to have war, and we must begin that war without waiting in order brutally to crush all resistance."

BANK NOTE RETURNS.

The Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended November 30, 1915, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
--------	-----------------	--------------------

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China \$6,839,814 \$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd. 21,789,833 15,500,000
Mercantile Bank of India Limited, 1,082,047 850,000+

Total \$29,721,694 21,350,000
* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,850,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents \$68,040.

THE PERJURY CASE.

Application for Leave to Appeal.

In the Full Court this morning, before Sir Wm. Rees Davies, (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., instructed by Mr. D'Almada, of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason continued his application on behalf of Hung Hon chi, of Bonham Strand, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against his sentence of 12 months' hard labour for perjury.

He was represented by the Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), and instructed by Mr. Shenton. (Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon, and Harston) who opposed the application on the grounds that the Full Court had not the jurisdiction.

Mr. Pollock said that he wished to draw their Lordships' attention to various cases which dealt with the question of bail.

The Chief Justice replied that it was quite within the bounds of possibility that the appellant's term would have expired before the case was heard.

Mr. Pollock added that the procedure had been followed in other cases, and in one notable case of a similar character to this. The counsel in the case used very much the same argument as had been used by the Attorney General in this case.

The Puisne Judge:—Supposing the man's application was unsuccessful?

Mr. Pollock:—Then the accused who was on bail would be sent back to custody to serve the remainder of his sentence. Of course, the bail would have to be substantial, because no one could say that he would surrender to the bail, and if he did not, the bail would be forfeited. It seems to me that this is a distinct decision and that you need not have statutory power to grant bail. There is no need for me to point out that, to remove any difficulty in your Lordships' mind. We do not contend for one moment that bail operates as a stay of execution.

Mr. Pollock added that he did not think it was necessary for him to quote any further cases of this type. The question was whether there was a reason for the Court in its discretion to grant bail, and they held it was reasonable to grant bail. As to the amount, they agreed it would have to be substantial. As regarded the terms and conditions, it would, of course, have to cover any contingency which might arise.

Chief Justice:—You rely upon the cases you have quoted as authorities that bail should be granted, and that the Court has the power to order the sentences to imperate?

Mr. Pollock:—It seems to me that the sentences must run concurrently.

Mr. Justice Gompertz:—You mean they must, as a matter of course, follow each other, or bail would not be granted?

Mr. Pollock:—That is so. We rely upon the cases quoted as authorities for showing that the Court has power to let the man out on bail.

Mr. Justice Gompertz:—I suppose the charge in the case you have just quoted is something trifling.

Mr. Pollock:—Master and servant.

Mr. Justice Gompertz:—I thought so.

The Attorney General said the first observation he would like to make was with regard to the case of Spilley, cited by his learned friend at the last hearing. The decisions cited to them were not parallel, and he submitted that they were essentially different to the application now before their Lordships. He submitted that the conviction was not before them and their Lordships had not the power to deal with the conviction or the sentence, or the serving of the

ABERDEEN.

Resumed Hearing.

The adjourned hearing of the case of another Chinese charged with the murder of a British subject, resumed to-day at 10 a.m.

The first defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The second defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The third defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The fourth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The fifth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The sixth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The seventh defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The eighth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The ninth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The tenth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The eleventh defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twelfth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The thirteenth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The fourteenth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The fifteenth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The sixteenth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The seventeenth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The eighteenth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The nineteenth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twentieth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twenty-first defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twenty-second defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twenty-third defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twenty-fourth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twenty-fifth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twenty-sixth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twenty-seventh defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twenty-eighth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The twenty-ninth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The thirtieth defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The thirty-first defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The thirty-second defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

The thirty-third defence witness, Mr. J. K. Abernethy, P.M., said he had been present at the murder but he did not see the accused.

FIGHTING WITH THE ENEMY.

Shanghai British Consulate Charged.

In our Shanghai correspondence, three British Consulate Agents, Mr. H. Abbas, O. Abbas, and Mr. H. Phillips, were charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

Mr. McKean appeared to the Court, the defendants being Mr. Francis Ellis, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. H. Abbas, and Mr. H. Phillips. In the case of Mr. McKean, the charge was that he had been charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

Mr. McKean said that if the charge was that he had been charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

Mr. McKean said that if the charge was that he had been charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

Mr. McKean said that if the charge was that he had been charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

Mr. McKean said that if the charge was that he had been charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

Mr. McKean said that if the charge was that he had been charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

Mr. McKean said that if the charge was that he had been charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

Mr. McKean said that if the charge was that he had been charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

Mr. McKean said that if the charge was that he had been charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

Mr. McKean said that if the charge was that he had been charged with the enemy at last Saturday. The hearing was on the Tuesday but the proceedings were conducted in the Court of the British Consulate on the 2nd inst. Mr. W. King on the Bench, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. H. Abbas were also present in the Court.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., state:—

Prisoners of War Camp and Gun Club Hill Detachment. The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on Tuesday the 7th inst.

Detail.

Prisoners of War Camp.

Tuesday 7th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.

Wednesday 8th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.

Thursday 9th inst. Section 1 of C Co.

Friday 10th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.

Saturday 11th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.

Sunday 12th inst. Sections 2 and 4 of C Co.

Gun Club Hill.

Tuesday 7th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.

Wednesday 8th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.

Thursday 9th inst. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.

Friday 10th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.

Saturday 11th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.

Sunday 12th inst. Section 1 of C Co.

Until further notice great coats will be worn at all parades of guards and detachments.

Parades.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket ground on Monday the 6th inst., Wednesday the 8th inst., and Thursday the 9th inst., at 5.15 p.m. under Sergt. Major Bond. Dress: drill order. "D."

Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday the 8th inst., at 5.15 p.m. under Sgt. Major Cooke. Dress: drill order.

Signalling Section.

Parades will be held at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday the 6th inst., Wednesday the 8th inst., and Friday the 10th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

Strength.

Ptes. J. Speed, A. B. Didebury, L. Rose, W. Reynolds and H. K. Holmes have been struck off the strength on leaving Hongkong to proceed to the front.

Postings.

Pte. A. Nissim having joined is allotted Corps No. 584 and posted to Co. "C" Sec. 3.

Pte. B. Tanner having joined is allotted Corps No. 585 and posted to Co. "C" Sec. 3.

Pte. J. O'Shea having joined is allotted Corps No. 586 and posted to Co. "C" Sec. 3.

Orderly Sergeant.

Orderly Sergeant from this morning of the 7th inst. to the morning of the 13th inst.—Sergt. A. Lane.

Mr. Ellis—By repute?

Mr. McKean—Yes, Mr. Ellis.

Mr. McKean—What is the nature of your knowledge?

Mr. Ellis—That he is one of those gentlemen who were requested to assist themselves from the Shanghai Club, being of German nationality.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

Mr. McKean—That is all.

ORDINANCES PASSED TO.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—

Ordinance No. 27 of 1915.—An Ordinance to amend the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, and to make further provision for the constitution of the Full Court.

Ordinance No. 28 of 1915.—An Ordinance to amend further the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914.

Ordinance No. 29 of 1915.—An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890, and for purposes connected therewith.

Ordinance No. 30 of 1915.—An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Chinese Passenger Ships as defined by the Chinese Passengers Act, 1856, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally.

FRANCE AT WAR.

The Commons Task of a Great People.

(Continued from Extra.)

The women, as I have tried to show, work with a will and a spirit that has little mercy for shortcomings. A woman takes her place wherever she can relieve a man—in the shop, at the post, on the tramways, the hotel, and a thousand other businesses. She is insured to full work, and she has the harvest of France this year lies in her lap. One feels at every turn how her men trust her. She knows, for she shares everything with her world, what has befallen her sisters who are now in German hands, and her soul is in the undying flame behind the man's steel. Neither men nor women have any illusion as to miracles presently to be performed which shall "sweep out" or "drive back" the Boche. Since the army is the nation, they know much, though they are officially told little. They all recognise that the old-fashioned "victory" of the past is almost as obsolete as a rifle in a front-line trench. They all accept the new war, which means grinding down and wearing out the enemy by every means and plan and device that can be compassed. It is slow and expensive, but as deadly as the logic that leads them to make in their one word, their sole thought, their single preoccupation.

A Nation's Confidence.

The same logic saves them a vast amount of energy. They knew Germany in '70, when the world would not believe in their knowledge; they knew the German mind before the war; they know what she has done; they have photographs during this war. They do not fall into spells of horror and indignation over atrocities "that cannot be believed," as the English papers say. They mention them in full and book them to the account. They do not discuss, nor consider, nor waste an emotion over anything that Germany says or boasts or argues or implies or intrigues after. They have the heart's ease that comes from all being at work for their country; the knowledge that the burden of work is equally distributed among all; the certainty that the women are working side by side with the men; the assurance that when one man's task is at the moment ended another takes his place.

Out of these things is born their power of recuperation in their leisure; their reasoned calm while at work; and their superb confidence in their arms. Even if France of to-day stood alone against the world's enemy, it would be almost inconceivable to imagine her defeat now, wholly so to imagine any surrender. The war will go on till the enemy is finished. The French do not know when that hour will come; they seldom speak of it; they do not amuse themselves with dreams of triumphs or terms. Their business is war, and they do their business.

Copyright 1915 by Eudyard Kipling in Great Britain and the United States of America. All rights reserved. The American rights are the property of the New York Sun.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V. C., state:—

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 6th inst. at 5.15 p.m. N. O. Co. of Scouts, Company, M. Hill, Gun, in effect at Headquarters. Remainder, Nil.

Manning of Posts.

The following units will man their Mobilisation Posts as under:—

December 18th—Centre Section M.G. Co. and "A," "B," and "C" Companies H.K.V.R. To be in position by 4 p.m. Dismiss at about 10 p.m.

December 19th—"Belvedere" Section and Scouts Company. Fall in at Volunteer Headquarters at 8 m.

No railroads will be visited. Men must make their own arrangements for food.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until 7th inst. Scout Company.

On duty on 7th inst. Lieut. Murphy, P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty to-night, No. 1. Sec. Art. Bitty, and Left Sec. M.G. Co. Officer on duty, Lieut. Ross.

On duty to-morrow night Civil Service Company.

On duty on 7th inst. Lieut. Lindell.

On duty 8th inst. No. 2 Section Art. Bitty.

On duty on 8th inst. Capt. W. M. Scott.

On duty on 8th inst. 7th inst.—Corpl. R. Duncan.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be issued on a Second Extra.

On the 4th inst. a new anticyclone has formed over China and a powerful deep depression over N.E. Japan, causing a steep pressure gradient from Hokkaido to the Yangtze Valley.

Pressure changes in the South are small.

The monsoon will freshen along the China Coast and remain moderate to fresh over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall: for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.

Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood.

N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

2 Formosa Channel.

N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

5 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

6 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

7 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

8 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

9 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

10 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

11 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

12 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

13 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

14 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

15 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

16 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

17 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

18 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

19 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

20 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

21 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

22 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

23 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

24 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

25 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

26 South coast of China Sea.

The same as No. 1.

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph of December 3rd 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$250 per share.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$33 per share, buyers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$33 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Yankee Insurance Association—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

China and Malacca Steamship Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd.—\$33 per share, buyers.

Indo-China S.N. Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Water and Gas Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$33 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.—\$33 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$33 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$33 per share, buyers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$33 per share, buyers.

SOCIETY OF ST VINCENT DE PAUL.

Fortcoming Fairy Toys Bazaar.

As the Lady good intended for the recent A. Fricko for the benefit of the poor, under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, arrived from England, after the annual bazaar, the General Committee have decided to dispose of them on behalf of the poor at a bazaar under the patronage of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, on the 19th inst. commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Orchestra of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, under the patronage of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, have kindly consented to play during the afternoon. The members of the Catholic Women's League have also offered their cooperation, and a special stall will be placed under their management. The Boy Scouts will also give their services for the occasion.

The help of the general public is earnestly solicited on that day. This is an excellent opportunity for all to obtain toys and fancy goods—just arrived from England—for the children of the Orient, and at the same time to assist the poor for whom welfare the Society of St. Vincent de Paul makes itself responsible.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 10th December, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 2 Robinson Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture and Superior Blackwood comprising—

Teak Hatstand, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suites, Cherrywood Card Table, Octagonal Tables, Teak Bookcase, Teak Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Copper and Brass Fenders, Coal Scuttles, Carpets, Rugs, Lace and Art Curtains, Marble Clocks, Teak Cabinet, Engravings, Embroidered Screens etc., etc.

Oak and Teak Extension Dining Tables, Morocco and Hide Covered Dining Chairs, Leather Covered Couches, Oak Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Oak Cabinet for Glass Ware, Silver Mounted Tantalus, Claret Jugs, Fine Electric Plate, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cut-Glass, Cutlery, etc., etc.

Twin Brass Bedsteads, Brass Mounted Double Iron Bedsteads, Single and Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass, Toilet Table, Tiled and Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Sets, Camphorwood Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Work Table, Box Couch, Linen, etc., etc.

Cooking Stoves, Aluminium Cooking Utensils, Pantry and Bath Room Requisites.

Also
One Grand Piano by "Schiedmayer" in fine condition

and
Very Finely Carved Blackwood comprising—Hatstand, Jardiniere, Folding Tables, Curio Cabinets and Stands, Joss House, Joss Tables, Stools, Screens, Teapots, Wall Brackets, Chairs, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
On view from Thursday, the 9th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 21st December, 1915 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street.

IN ONN LOT.
The Japanese Steamer "Taro Maru"

as she now lies wrecked at the Hainan Straits together with her Engines, Anchors, Cables, Appurtenances, Stores, etc., etc.

and
The Cargo consisting of about 3,800 Tons of Hongkong Dust Coal.

For further particulars apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

Terms: Cash on the fall of the Hammer.

NOTICES

CHRISTMAS
AT THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

At the request of several patrons of the Hotel the Management has arranged a series of dances to be held during Christmas Week open to residents and diners in the Hotel. These will take place on the following nights—

CHRISTMAS EVE
FRIDAY, 24th December, 1915.

BOXING DAY
MONDAY, 27th December, 1915.

NEW YEAR EVE
FRIDAY, 31st December, 1915.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel L. A. WATSON and Officers of the Band of the 74th Punjab under Bandmaster Christian will be in attendance.

Special menus will be served in the Grill Room at \$3.50 per head and in the Main Dining Room at \$2.50 per head.

Table accommodation can be reserved at the Hotel Main Office. The Hotel Launch will leave Blake Pier each night for Kowloon after dance.

J. H. TACCART.
Manager.

Don't forget: after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

BY

ALFRED MIROVITCH

THE CELEBRATED PIANIST

AND

MISCHAEI PIASTRO

WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST

SATURDAY DEC. 4th AND MONDAY DEC. 5th

Commencing at 9.20 p.m. Prices as usual.

Booking at MOUTRIES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY DECEMBER, 3, 1915.

The Thrilling Production of the Present War

in 3 parts:

"THE SPY."

PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE.

Comedies:

"A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY"

And

"JOHN BUNNY IN A GAME OF GOLF."

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing SATURDAY, 4th December.

THE POWERFUL ITALIAN LOVE DRAMA

"REMEMBRANCE
OF THE OTHER,"

In 7 parts; length 10,000 feet.

9.15 p.m.

ORCHESTRA in attendance.

NOTICES

5
SPEED

PORTABLE ROWBOAT MOTORS

HAVE YOU ONE FOR YOUR YACHT
DINGHY? WE GUARANTEE THEM.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., Phone 27.

A REMINDER

Be sure and get
your piano tuned
and put in order for

XMAS.

If you haven't one,
secure one by visiting
THEROBINSON
PIANO CO., LTD.WHO HAVE A LARGE
SELECTION FOR

SALE OR HIRE.

THE MAIN THING IS TO

DO IT AT ONCE.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915
BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lang Pa	lb.	19
"Prime Cut—	"	21
"Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	10
"Roast—Shin	"	19
"Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
"Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
"do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
"Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
"Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
"corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
"Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
"Heart—Ngau Sam	"	lb. 14
"Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
"Feet—Ngau Keuk	"	each 11
"Kidneys—Ngau Yia	"	11
"Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18
"Liver—Ngau Kon	"	lb. 13
"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	8
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tai-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
"Leg—Yeung Pei	"	25
"Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	24
"Saddle—	"	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	"	27
"Brains—Chu No	per set	24
"Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
"Ry—Chu Chap	"	15
"Head—Chu Tau	"	18
"Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
"Kidneys—Chu Yia	"	18
"Liver—Chu Kon	"	lb. 28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	"	24
"Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
"Leg—Chu Pei	"	20
"Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	28
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tan Keuk	set	60
"Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
"Kidneys—Yeung Yia	"	12
"Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	22
Smoking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang N' a Yau	"	20
"Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	28
"Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
"Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
"(fresh)—	"	30
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
"Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Squabs—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	45
"Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Oha Ku	"	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu	"	18
Deaf—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
"Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Egle, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgong—Pak Kap Yu	"	19
Herrings—Tso Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fe Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	26
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Pike—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	26
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	"	18
"(Chetoo)—Tin Chun Ping Khe	"	—

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	1
Chestnuts, Chinese—Toong Lut	1
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tas	1b. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
"America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	1b. 28
"Fresh	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	8
"Sweet	10
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoo Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	14
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	15
"Shanghai—Lo Kwai	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
"Green—Sang Hong Tao	15
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	8
Chenok	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moo Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	8
"Sprout—Ah Chai	8
"Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
"Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	1b. 19
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	1b. 8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
"Red—Hung Pa Chiu	10
"Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	1b. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tas Keung	8
"old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b. 6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
Okros	1b.
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
"Green—Shang Chong	6
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parsley—Kun Tsai	1b. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b.
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	3
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	1
"Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	3
"American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	6
Tomatoes—Hoi Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
"English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	12
"Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1

生口

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
"(fresh)—	"	30
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
"Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Squabs—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	45
"Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Oha Ku	"	65

海鮮

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu	"	18
Deaf—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
"Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Egle, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgong—Pak Kap Yu	"	19
Herrings—Tso Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fe Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	26
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Pike—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	26
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

菓子

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	"	18
"(Chetoo)—Tin Chun Ping Khe	"	—

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., \$4.50
per lb., 10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 4.00
per lb., .08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 3.50
per lb., .0

2. Tinned Milk:—
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.), .25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, .35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, .33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .20

3. Sugar:—
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, 1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb., .14
Granulated, per lb., .14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., .13
No. 2 " " " " .12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

4. Frozen Meat:—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above).

THE TOP NOTCH OF SCOTCH

R
I
P
E

I
N

Y
E
A
R
S

A Royal Drink.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky



Of great age and exceptional purity and flavour.
A most suitable Whisky for the climate.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL BRANDS OF

THE **D**ISTILLERS **C**OMPANY **L**IMITED
Largest Scotch Whisky Distillers in the World. Capital employed, over £3,000,000.
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

R
A
R
E

I
N

Q
U
A
L
I
T
Y

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE AND CO., LTD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Pay Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. £810 s.	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct. 845 x div. 790 c. div.	{ £22 1/2 at 1/10 5/18 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurance.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 425 b.	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct. 425	360 { Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 175 n.	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan. 175	160 { Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. 900 s.a.b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct. 972 1/2	\$855 { Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 270 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan. 270	225 { Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914.
Fire Insurance.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 150 s.a. b.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 162	130 { \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 420 s.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April 420	385 { \$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 885 b.	20,000	\$30	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 91	45 { \$4 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 195 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec. 23	19 { Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. (Combined) 144 b.	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept. 159	95 { 6 p.c. on p. & 2 p.c. on d. for year 1914. 1.4.1914. 2.4.1914. 3.4.1914. 4.4.1914. 5.4.1914. 6.4.1914. 7.4.1914. 8.4.1914. 9.4.1914. 10.4.1914. 11.4.1914. 12.4.1914. 1.5.1915. 2.5.1915. 3.5.1915. 4.5.1915. 5.5.1915. 6.5.1915. 7.5.1915. 8.5.1915. 9.5.1915. 10.5.1915. 11.5.1915. 12.5.1915. 1.6.1916. 2.6.1916. 3.6.1916. 4.6.1916. 5.6.1916. 6.6.1916. 7.6.1916. 8.6.1916. 9.6.1916. 10.6.1916. 11.6.1916. 12.6.1916. 1.7.1917. 2.7.1917. 3.7.1917. 4.7.1917. 5.7.1917. 6.7.1917. 7.7.1917. 8.7.1917. 9.7.1917. 10.7.1917. 11.7.1917. 12.7.1917. 1.8.1918. 2.8.1918. 3.8.1918. 4.8.1918. 5.8.1918. 6.8.1918. 7.8.1918. 8.8.1918. 9.8.1918. 10.8.1918. 11.8.1918. 12.8.1918. 1.9.1919. 2.9.1919. 3.9.1919. 4.9.1919. 5.9.1919. 6.9.1919. 7.9.1919. 8.9.1919. 9.9.1919. 10.9.1919. 11.9.1919. 12.9.1919. 1.10.1920. 2.10.1920. 3.10.1920. 4.10.1920. 5.10.1920. 6.10.1920. 7.10.1920. 8.10.1920. 9.10.1920. 10.10.1920. 11.10.1920. 12.10.1920. 1.11.1921. 2.11.1921. 3.11.1921. 4.11.1921. 5.11.1921. 6.11.1921. 7.11.1921. 8.11.1921. 9.11.1921. 10.11.1921. 11.11.1921. 12.11.1921. 1.12.1922. 2.12.1922. 3.12.1922. 4.12.1922. 5.12.1922. 6.12.1922. 7.12.1922. 8.12.1922. 9.12.1922. 10.12.1922. 11.12.1922. 12.12.1922. 1.1.1923. 2.1.1923. 3.1.1923. 4.1.1923. 5.1.1923. 6.1.1923. 7.1.1923. 8.1.1923. 9.1.1923. 10.1.1923. 11.1.1923. 12.1.1923. 1.2.1924. 2.2.1924. 3.2.1924. 4.2.1924. 5.2.1924. 6.2.1924. 7.2.1924. 8.2.1924. 9.2.1924. 10.2.1924. 11.2.1924. 12.2.1924. 1.3.1925. 2.3.1925. 3.3.1925. 4.3.1925. 5.3.1925. 6.3.1925. 7.3.1925. 8.3.1925. 9.3.1925. 10.3.1925. 11.3.1925. 12.3.1925. 1.4.1926. 2.4.1926. 3.4.1926. 4.4.1926. 5.4.1926. 6.4.1926. 7.4.1926. 8.4.1926. 9.4.1926. 10.4.1926. 11.4.1926. 12.4.1926. 1.5.1927. 2.5.1927. 3.5.1927. 4.5.1927. 5.5.1927. 6.5.1927. 7.5.1927. 8.5.1927. 9.5.1927. 10.5.1927. 11.5.1927. 12.5.1927. 1.6.1928. 2.6.1928. 3.6.1928. 4.6.1928. 5.6.1928. 6.6.1928. 7.6.1928. 8.6.1928. 9.6.1928. 10.6.1928. 11.6.1928. 12.6.1928. 1.7.1929. 2.7.1929. 3.7.1929. 4.7.1929. 5.7.1929. 6.7.1929. 7.7.1929. 8.7.1929. 9.7.1929. 10.7.1929. 11.7.1929. 12.7.1929. 1.8.1930. 2.8.1930. 3.8.1930. 4.8.1930. 5.8.1930. 6.8.1930. 7.8.1930. 8.8.1930. 9.8.1930. 10.8.1930. 11.8.1930. 12.8.1930. 1.9.1931. 2.9.1931. 3.9.1931. 4.9.1931. 5.9.1931. 6.9.1931. 7.9.1931. 8.9.1931. 9.9.1931. 10.9.1931. 11.9.1931. 12.9.1931. 1.10.1932. 2.10.1932. 3.10.1932. 4.10.1932. 5.10.1932. 6.10.1932. 7.10.1932. 8.10.1932. 9.10.1932. 10.10.1932. 11.10.1932. 12.10.1932. 1.11.1933. 2.11.1933. 3.11.1933. 4.11.1933. 5.11.1933. 6.11.1933. 7.11.1933. 8.11.1933. 9.11.1933. 10.11.1933. 11.11.1933. 12.11.1933. 1.12.1934. 2.12.1934. 3.12.1934. 4.12.1934. 5.12.1934. 6.12.1934. 7.12.1934. 8.12.1934. 9.12.1934. 10.12.1934. 11.12.1934. 12.12.1934. 1.1.1935. 2.1.1935. 3.1.1935. 4.1.1935. 5.1.1935. 6.1.1935. 7.1.1935. 8.1.1935. 9.1.1935. 10.1.1935. 11.1.1935. 12.1.1935. 1.2.1936. 2.2.1936. 3.2.1936. 4.2.1936. 5.2.1936. 6.2.1936. 7.2.1936. 8.2.1936. 9.2.1936. 10.2.1936. 11.2.1936. 12.2.1936. 1.3.1937. 2.3.1937. 3.3.1937. 4.3.1937. 5.3.1937. 6.3.1937. 7.3.1937. 8.3.1937. 9.3.1937. 10.3.1937. 11.3.1937. 12.3.1937. 1.4.1938. 2.4.1938. 3.4.1938. 4.4.1938. 5.4.1938. 6.4.1938. 7.4.1938. 8.4.1938. 9.4.1938. 10.4.1938. 11.4.1938. 12.4.1938. 1.5.1939. 2.5.1939. 3.5.1939. 4.5.1939. 5.5.1939. 6.5.1939. 7.5.1939. 8.5.1939. 9.5.1939. 10.5.1939. 11.5.1939. 12.5.1939. 1.6.1940. 2.6.1940. 3.6.1940. 4.6.1940. 5.6.1940. 6.6.1940. 7.6.1940. 8.6.1940. 9.6.1940. 10.6.1940. 11.6.1940. 12.6.1940. 1.7.1941. 2.7.1941. 3.7.1941. 4.7.1941. 5.7.1941. 6.7.1941. 7.7.1941. 8.7.1941. 9.7.1941. 10.7.1941. 11.7.1941. 12.7.1941. 1.8.1942. 2.8.1942. 3.8.1942. 4.8.1942. 5.8.1942. 6.8.1942. 7.8.1942. 8.8.1942. 9.8.1942. 10.8.1942. 11.8.1942. 12.8.1942. 1.9.1943. 2.9.1943. 3.9.1943. 4.9.1943. 5.9.1943. 6.9.1943. 7.9.1943. 8.9.1943. 9.9.1943. 10.9.1943. 11.9.1943. 12.9.1943. 1.10.1944. 2.10.1944. 3.10.1944. 4.10.1944. 5.10.1944. 6.10.1944. 7.10.1944. 8.10.1944. 9.10.1944. 10.10.1944. 11.10.1944. 12.10.1944. 1.11.1945. 2.11.1945. 3.11.1945. 4.11.1945. 5.11.1945. 6.11.1945. 7.11.1945. 8.11.1945. 9.11.1945. 10.11.1945. 11.11.1945. 12.11.1945. 1.12.1946. 2.12.1946. 3.12.1946. 4.12.1946. 5.12.1946. 6.12.1946. 7.12.1946. 8.12.1946. 9.12.1946. 10.12.1946. 11.12.1946. 12.12.1946. 1.1.1947. 2.1.1947. 3.1.1947. 4.1.1947. 5.1.1947. 6.1.1947. 7.1.1947. 8.1.1947. 9.1.1947. 10.1.1947. 11.1.1947. 12.1.1947. 1.2.1948. 2.2.1948. 3.2.1948. 4.2.1948. 5.2.1948. 6.2.1948. 7.2.1948. 8.2.1948. 9.2.1948. 10.2.1948. 11.2.1948. 12.2.1948. 1.3.1949. 2.3.1949. 3.3.1949. 4.3.1949. 5.3.1949. 6.3.1949. 7.3.1949. 8.3.1949. 9.3.1949. 10.3.1949. 11.3.1949. 12.3.1949. 1.4.1950. 2.4.1950. 3.4.1950. 4.4.1950. 5.4.1950. 6.4.1950. 7.4.1950. 8.4.1950. 9.4.1950. 10.4.1950. 11.4.1950. 12.4.1950. 1.5.1951. 2.5.1951. 3.5.1951. 4.5.1951. 5.5.1951. 6.5.1951. 7.5.1951. 8.5.1951. 9.5.1951. 10.5.1951. 11.5.1951. 12.5.1951. 1.6.1952. 2.6.1952. 3.6.1952. 4.6.1952. 5.6.1952. 6.6.1952. 7.6.1952. 8.6.1952. 9.6.1952. 10.6.1952. 11.6.1952. 12.6.1952. 1.7.1953. 2.7.1953. 3.7.1953. 4.7.1953. 5.7.1953. 6.7.1953. 7.7.1953. 8.7.1953. 9.7.1953. 10.7.1953. 11.7.1953. 12.7.1953. 1.8.1954. 2.8.1954. 3.8.1954. 4.8.1954. 5.8.1954. 6.8.1954. 7.8.1954. 8.8.1954. 9.8.1954. 10.8.1954. 11.8.1954. 12.8.1954. 1.9.1955. 2.9.1955. 3.9.1955. 4.9.1955. 5.9.1955. 6.9.1955. 7.9.1955. 8.9.1955. 9.9.1955. 10.9.1955. 11.9.1955. 12.9.1955. 1.10.1956. 2.10.1956. 3.10.1956. 4.10.1956. 5.10.1956. 6.10.1956. 7.10.1956. 8.10.1956. 9.10.1956. 10.10.1956. 11.10.1956. 12.10.1956. 1.11.1957. 2.11.1957. 3.11.1957. 4.11.1957. 5.11.1957. 6.11.1957. 7.11.1957. 8.11.1957. 9.11.1957. 10.11.1957. 11.11.1957. 12.11.1957. 1.12.1958. 2.12.1958. 3.12.1958. 4.12.1958. 5.12.1958. 6.12.1958. 7.12.1958. 8.12.1958. 9.12.1958. 10.12.1958. 11.12.1958. 12.12.1958. 1.1.1959. 2.1.1959. 3.1.1959. 4.1.1959. 5.1.1959. 6.1.1959. 7.1.1959. 8.1.1959. 9.1.1959. 10.1.1959. 11.1.1959. 12.1.1959. 1.2.1960. 2.2.1960. 3.2.1960. 4.2.1960. 5.2.1960. 6.2.1960. 7.2.1960. 8.2.1960. 9.2.1960. 10.2.1960. 11.2.1960. 12.2.1960. 1.3.1961. 2.3.1961. 3.3.1961. 4.3.1961. 5.3.1961. 6.3.1961. 7.3.1961. 8.3.1961. 9.3.1961. 10.3.1961. 11.3.1961. 12.3.1961. 1.4.1962. 2.4.1962. 3.4.1962. 4.4.1962. 5.4.1962. 6.4.1962. 7.4.1962. 8.4.1962. 9.4.1962. 10.4.1962. 11.4.1962. 12.4.1962. 1.5.1963. 2.5.1963. 3.5.1963. 4.5.1963. 5.5.1963. 6.5.1963. 7.5.1963. 8.5.1963. 9.5.1963. 10.5.1963. 11.5.1963. 12.5.1963. 1.6.1964. 2.6.1964. 3.6.1964. 4.6.1964. 5.6.1964. 6.6.1964. 7.6.1964. 8.6.1964. 9.6.1964. 10.6.1964. 11.6.1964. 12.6.1964. 1.7.1965. 2.7.1965. 3.7.1965. 4.7.1965. 5.7.1965. 6.7.1965. 7.7.1965. 8.7.1965. 9.7.1965. 10.7.1965. 11.7.1965. 12.7.1965. 1.8.1966. 2.8.1966. 3.8.1966. 4.8.1966. 5.8.1966. 6.8.1966. 7.8.1966. 8.8.1966. 9.8.1966. 10.8.1966. 11.8.1966. 12.8.1966. 1.9.1967. 2.9.1967. 3.9.1967. 4.9.1967. 5.9.1967. 6.9.1967. 7.9.1967. 8.9.1967. 9.9.1967. 10.9.1967. 11.9.1967. 12.9.1967. 1.10.1968. 2.10.1968. 3.10.1968. 4.10.1968. 5.10.1968. 6.10.1968. 7.10.1968. 8.10.1968. 9.10.1968. 10.10.1968. 11.10.1968. 12.10.1968. 1.11.1969. 2.11.1969. 3.11.1969. 4.11.1969. 5.11.1969. 6.11.1969. 7.11.1969. 8.11.1969. 9.11.1969. 10.11.1969. 11.11.1969. 12.11.1969. 1.12.1970. 2.12.1970. 3.12.1970. 4.12.1970. 5.12.1970. 6.12.1970. 7.12.1970. 8.12.1970. 9.12.1970. 10.12.1970. 11.12.1970. 12.12.1970. 1.1.1971. 2.1.1971. 3.1.1971. 4.1.1971. 5.1.1971. 6.1.1971. 7.1.1971. 8.1.1971. 9.1.1971. 10.1.1971. 11.1.1971. 12.1.1971. 1.2.1972. 2.2.1972. 3.2.1972. 4.2.1972. 5.2.1972. 6.2.1972. 7.2.1972. 8.2.1972. 9.2.1972. 10.2.1972. 11.2.1972. 12.2.1972. 1.3.1973. 2.3.1973. 3.3.1973. 4.3.1973. 5.3.1973. 6.3.1973. 7.3.1973. 8.3.1973. 9.3.1973. 10.3.1973. 11.3.1973. 12.3.1973. 1.4.1974. 2.4.1974. 3.4.1974. 4.4.1974. 5.4.1974. 6.4.1974. 7.4.1974. 8.4.1974. 9.4.1974. 10.4.1974. 11.4.1974. 12.4.1974. 1.5.1975. 2.5.1975. 3.5.1975. 4.5.1975. 5.5.1975. 6.5.1975. 7.5.1975. 8.5.1975. 9.5.1975. 10.5.1975. 11.5.1975. 12.5.1975. 1.6.1976. 2.6.1976. 3.6.1976. 4.6.1976. 5.6.1976. 6.6.1976. 7.6.1976. 8.6.1976. 9.6.1976. 10.6.1976. 11.6.1976. 12.6.1976. 1.7.1977. 2.7.1977. 3.7.1977. 4.7.1977. 5.7.1977. 6.7.1977. 7.7.1977. 8.7.1977. 9.7.1977. 10.7.1977. 11.7.1977. 12.7.1977. 1.8.1978. 2.8.1978. 3.8.1978. 4.8.1978. 5.8.1978. 6.8.1978. 7.8.1978. 8.8.1978. 9.8.1978. 10.8.1978. 11.8.1978. 12.8.1978. 1.9.1979. 2.9.1979. 3.9.1979. 4.9.1979. 5.9.1979. 6.9.1979. 7.9.1979. 8.9.1979. 9.9.1979. 10.9.1979. 11.9.1979. 12.9.1979. 1.10.1980. 2.10.1980. 3.10.1980. 4.10.1980. 5.10.1980. 6.10.1980. 7.10.1980. 8.10.1980. 9.10.1980. 10.10.1980. 11.10.1980. 12.10.1980. 1.11.1981. 2.11.1981. 3.11.1981. 4.11.1981. 5.11.1981. 6.11.1981. 7.11.1981. 8.11.1981. 9.11.1981. 10.11.1981. 11.11.1981. 12.11.1981. 1.12.1982. 2.12.1982. 3.12.1982. 4.12.1982. 5.12.1982. 6.12.1982. 7.12.1982. 8.12.1982. 9.12.1982. 10.12.1982. 11.12.1982. 12.12.1982. 1.1.1983. 2.1.1983. 3.1.1983. 4.1.1983. 5.1.1983. 6.1.1983. 7.1.1983. 8.1.1983. 9.1.1983. 10.1.1983. 11.1.1983. 12.1.1983. 1.2.1984. 2.2.1984. 3.2.1984. 4.2.1984. 5.2.1984. 6.2.1984. 7.2.1984. 8.2.1984. 9.2.1984. 10.2.1984. 11.2.1984. 12.2.1984. 1.3.1985. 2.3.1985. 3.3.1985. 4.3.1985. 5.3.1985. 6.3.1985. 7.3.1985. 8.3.1985. 9.3.1985. 10.3.1985. 11.3.1985. 12.3.1985. 1.4.1986. 2.4.1986. 3.4.1986. 4.4.1986. 5.4.1986. 6.4.1986. 7.4.1986. 8.4.1986. 9.4.1986. 10.4.1986. 11.4.1986. 12.4.1986. 1.5.1987. 2.5.1987. 3.5.1987. 4.5.1987. 5.5.1987. 6.5.1987. 7.5.1987. 8.5.1987. 9.5.1987. 10.5.1987. 11.5.1987. 12.5.1987. 1.6.1988. 2.6.1988. 3.6.1988. 4.6.1988. 5.6.1988. 6.6.1988. 7.6.1988. 8.6.1988. 9.6.1988. 10.6.1988. 11.6.1988. 12.6.1988. 1.7.1989. 2.7.1989. 3.7.1989. 4.7.1989. 5.7.1989. 6.7.1989. 7.7.1989. 8.7.1989. 9.7.1989. 10.7.1989. 11.7.1989. 12.7.1989. 1.8.1990. 2.8.1990. 3.8.1990. 4.8.1990. 5.8.1990. 6.8.1990. 7.8.1990. 8.8.1990. 9.8.1990. 10.8.1990. 11.8.1990. 12.8.1990. 1.9.1991. 2.9.1991. 3.9.1991. 4.9.1991. 5.9.1991. 6.9.1991. 7.9.1991. 8.9.1991. 9.9.1991. 10.9.1991. 11.9.1991. 12.9.1991. 1.10.1992. 2.10.1992. 3.10.1992. 4.10.1992. 5.10.1992. 6.10.1992. 7.10.1992. 8.10.1992. 9.10.1992. 10.10.1992. 11.10.1992. 12.10.1992. 1.11.1993. 2.11.1993. 3.11.1993. 4.11.1993. 5.11.1993. 6.11.1993. 7.11.1993. 8.11.1993. 9.11.1993. 10.11.1993. 11.11.1993. 12.11.1993. 1.12.1994. 2.12.1994. 3.12.1994. 4.12.1994. 5.12.1994. 6.12.1994. 7.12.1994. 8.12.1994. 9.12.1994. 10.12.1994. 11.12.1994. 12.12.1994. 1.1.1995. 2.1.1995. 3.1.1995. 4.1.1995. 5.1.1995. 6.1.1995. 7.1.1995. 8.1.1995. 9.1.1995. 10.1.1995. 11.1.1995. 12.1.1995. 1.2.1996. 2.2.1996. 3.2.1996. 4.2.1996. 5.2.1996. 6.2.1996. 7.2.1996. 8.2.1996. 9.2.1996. 10.2.1996. 11.2.1996. 12.2.1996. 1.3.1997. 2.3.1997. 3.3.1997. 4.3.1997. 5.3.1997. 6.3.1997. 7.3.1997. 8.3.1997. 9.3.1997. 10.3.1997. 11.3.1997. 12.3.1997. 1.4.1998. 2.4.1998. 3.4.1998. 4.4.1998. 5.4.199

NOTICES

GENUINE PAINTS, MIXED
READY FOR THE BRUSH.

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG,

in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use,
for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On Dec. 1st the Alexandra Cafe opened a Depot, at 81 P. kin Road, (Ahwee's Dairy) Kowloon, For the sale of their Bread, Cakes, Pastry &c. Orders Taken for any of our Products which are Guaranteed to be of First Class Quality in every detail.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.

IT'S PURE.
IT'S CLEAR,
IT'S CHEAP,
AND
SUITS
THIS
CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER.



IT'S BREWED
BY
NY CARLSBERG
BREWERY
COPENHAGEN,
DENMARK,
AND
IS OF
BONA FIDE
DANISH ORIGIN.

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Compradores, and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

TEL. 636

Try what a refreshing, easily digested,
and specially nourishing food beverage
may be made with Benger's Food in combination
with tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate.

Benger's Food, prepared with
fresh new milk forms a dainty and
delicious cream, rich in all the necessary
food elements. If half Benger's Food
so prepared, is mixed with half fresh
made tea, etc., its highly nourishing
and digestive advantages are added
with great success to the refreshing
qualities of the tea.

Benger's Food also mixes agreeably
with stimulants when these may
be medically recommended.

BENGER'S
FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS,
AND THE AGED.



POST OFFICE.

Christmas Mail.

The Public are informed that a Mail for the United States and Canada will be closed at the G.P.O. at 11 a.m. on the 4th December. This mail is due at San Francisco on or about the 23rd December.

As no opportunity for the despatch of Parcel Mails to Mexico is likely to occur for some time, parcels for Mexico will not be accepted until further notice.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhas Radio Telegraph Station:—
Tjlkondari Katori Maru
Kashmir Maru
Antiochus Maru
Sardinia Maru

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

MAILS DUE.

Europe, Shanghai, 5th Dec.
Europe, Kashmir, 5th Dec.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 4th Dec., 2 p.m.
Straits & India via Calcutta—Per ON-SANG, 4th Dec., 2 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—WADA M., 4th Dec., 2 p.m.
Ningpo, Shanghai & North China—Per PAOTING, 4th Dec., 3 p.m.
Hohow and Halphong—Per LOKSANG, 4th Dec., 3 p.m.
Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per CHEONG-SHING, 4th Dec., 5 p.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per LUOHOW, 4th Dec., 5 p.m.
(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, 8 Dec.)
Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per HUI-CHOW, 4th Dec., 5 p.m.
Swatow & Shanghai—Per HOFSANG, 4th Dec., 5 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per FOOKSANG, 4th Dec., 5 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Moji—Per KASHIMIR, 5th Dec., 9 a.m.
Pakhoi & Halphong—Per KAIFONG, 5th Dec., 9 a.m.

MONDAY 6th Dec.

Straits—Per EUGENIA, 6th Dec., 9 a.m.
Swatow & Del.—Per VAN SPILBERGEN, 6th Dec., 9 a.m.
Hongkong—Per TEAN, 6th Dec., 10 a.m.
Chinwangtao—Per TUNGSHAN, 6th Dec., 11 a.m.
Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya, Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TULIATIA, 6th Dec., 3 p.m.
Straits, Borneo & India via Calcutta—JAPAN, 6th Dec., 2 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHOYANG, 6th Dec., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou via Tamsui—Per KALIO M., 7th Dec., 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou—Per HAIMUN, 7th Dec., 1 p.m.
Siberian Mail.
Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia) Per YINGHOW, 7th Dec., 3 p.m.
Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 7th Dec.
Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 7th Dec., 3 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China—Per TILUWONG, 7th Dec., 3 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung Japan via Kuchino, Kure, Yokohama, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, United Kingdom via Canada—Per TITAN, 7th Dec., 3 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per WINGSANG, 7th Dec., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Amoy—Per SOSHU MARU, 8th Dec., 7 a.m.
Halphong—Per SUNGKIANG, 8th Dec., 3 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kuchino, Kure, Yokohama, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, United Kingdom via Canada—Per MONTEAGLE, 8th Dec., 11 a.m.
Milke—Per TITAN, 8th Dec., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 9th Dec.

Shanghai & N. China, Europe via Siberia—Per SHANTUNG, 9th Dec., 3 p.m.
(Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 13th Dec.)

FRIDAY 10th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea—Per TAIYUAN, 10th Dec., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou—Per HAIMUN, 10th Dec., 1 p.m.
Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya, Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TILUWONG, 10th Dec., 3 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

29th Nov. to 5th Dec., 1915.			
Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water
Time	Time	Time	Time
Mon	5.15	1.15	6.15
Tues	5.30	1.30	6.30
Wed	5.45	1.45	6.45
Thurs	6.00	1.60	7.00
Fri	6.15	1.75	7.15
Sat	6.30	1.90	7.30
Sun	6.45	2.05	7.45

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch Haddock, Kippers &c
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Elger, Norw., s.s. 875, 3rd Dec.—Dainy, 27th ult. Gen.—T. & Co.
Hermes, Dut. s.s. 2,313, B.V. Jagt, 3rd Dec.—Balk Papan, 24th ult. Bulk oil—A. P. Co.
Hanol, Fr. s.s. 739, Morvan, 4th Dec.—Halphong, 1st Dec. Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Haurora, Br. s.s. J. G. Smith, 4th Dec.—Singapore, 24th ult. Gen.—Order.
Selin, Norw., s.s. 885, D. Hontander, 8th Dec.—Bangkok, 19th ult. Rice—T. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Dec. 3.

Tungshan for Canton
Tungshan for Saigon via Swatow
Hanyang for Canton
Haitan for Fookhow via Swatow
Sardinia for Bombay via Singapore
Kwangsi for Shanghai
Sardinia Maru for Dairen
Kwangsi for Shanghai
Chunyang for Halphong
Inverlyde for New York via Singapore
Soshu Maru for Canton
Kajio Maru for Halphong via Hoilow

CLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.

Dec. 3.

Trigon for Singapore
Talyo Maru for Shanghai and Dairen
Chungking for Shanghai
Dec. 4.
Cheongshing for Tientsin via W. H. Wei
Elger for Canton
Hohow for Tientsin via W. H. Wei
Halvard for Port Coubet
Luchow for Shanghai
Wada Maru for Kobe
China for San Francisco via Nagasaki
Loongsang for Manila
Akoku Maru for Karatu
Kopang for Shanghai via Swatow
Lokang for Halphong via Hoilow
Fookang for Moji via Shanghai
Onsang for Calcutta via Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Chipehing from Tientsin etc.—
Capt & Mrs Don.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Sardinia for Europe.—Messrs
D. Goulay, J. Tarachand, S. Lakoomal, S. F. Abbott, Mr & Mrs P. Gay Cuming, Mrs Golding, W. Cawley, H. K. Holmes, A. H. Madras, V. Roome, J. G. Carruthers, H. Joynton, Yee Chai Peh, Mrs J. Grant, J. McClelland, Chan Lan Po, Lam Chun Son, Mrs Chia So, Mrs Ng See, Mr & Mrs Lye Peck Ling.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on the 1st Nov., 1915.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.
1914. 1915.
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Tytan Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
Constant supply in all districts during the month of October 1915, Service to houses in Rider Main district, disconnected from Rider Main, and supply given by public street fountains only during October.
KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.
1914. 1915.
Kowloon Gr. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Res. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Kowloon 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.
Public Works Department.
WCHATHAM,
Water Authority.

1914. 1915.
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Tytan Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
Constant supply in all districts during the month of October 1915, Service to houses in Rider Main district, disconnected from Rider Main, and supply given by public street fountains only during October.
KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.
1914. 1915.
Kowloon Gr. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Res. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Kowloon 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.
Public Works Department.
WCHATHAM,
Water Authority.

1914. 1915.
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Tytan Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
Constant supply in all districts during the month of October 1915, Service to houses in Rider Main district, disconnected from Rider Main, and supply given by public street fountains only during October.
KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.
1914. 1915.
Kowloon Gr. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Res. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Kowloon 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.
Public Works Department.
WCHATHAM,
Water Authority.

1914. 1915.
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Tytan Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
Constant supply in all districts during the month of October 1915, Service to houses in Rider Main district, disconnected from Rider Main, and supply given by public street fountains only during October.
KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.
1914. 1915.
Kowloon Gr. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Res. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Kowloon 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.
Public Works Department.
WCHATHAM,
Water Authority.

1914. 1915.
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Tytan Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
Constant supply in all districts during the month of October 1915, Service to houses in Rider Main district, disconnected from Rider Main, and supply given by public street fountains only during October.
KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.
1914. 1915.
Kowloon Gr. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Res. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Kowloon 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.
Public Works Department.
WCHATHAM,
Water Authority.

1914. 1915.
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Tytan Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
Constant supply in all districts during the month of October 1915, Service to houses in Rider Main district, disconnected from Rider Main, and supply given by public street fountains only during October.
KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.
1914. 1915.
Kowloon Gr. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Res. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Kowloon 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.
Public Works Department.
WCHATHAM,
Water Authority.

1914. 1915.
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Tytan Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
Constant supply in all districts during the month of October 1915, Service to houses in Rider Main district, disconnected from Rider Main, and supply given by public street fountains only during October.
KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.
1914. 1915.
Kowloon Gr. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Res. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Kowloon 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.
Public Works Department.
WCHATHAM,
Water Authority.

1914. 1915.
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Tytan Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Tytan 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
Constant supply in all districts during the month of October 1915, Service to houses in Rider Main district, disconnected from Rider Main, and supply given by public street fountains only during October.
KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.
1914. 1915.
Kowloon Gr. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Res. 101.40 101.50
Kowloon Intermediate 101.40 101.50
Kowloon 101.40 101.50
Wong-nai-chung 101.40 101.50
Total 101.40 101.50
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of millions during the month of Oct., 1915.
Estimated 101.40 101.50
Actual 101.40 101.50
Consumption per head per day 101.40 101.50
The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.
Public Works Department.
WCHATHAM,
Water Authority.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 3rd at 10.40—The anticyclone has weakened considerably. It now appears as a tongue of high pressure from the lower Yangtze Valley to central Japan.

Pressure has decreased slightly along the south coast of China to Tientsin and over the Philippines.

The monsoon will moderate slightly over the China Sea. It is interrupted to the north of Amoy.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. N.E. winds, moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, fresh, moderating.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 3rd December, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force.

Wootock 7a. 29.97 sw 1

Nemuro 6a. 30.05 ne 1

Hakodate 5a. 30.20 sw 1

Tokio 4a. 30.19 wsw 0

Kochi 3a. 30.19 wsw 0

Nagasaki 2a. 30.19 wsw 0

Kagami 1a. 30.19 wsw 0

Oshima 12a. 30.17 ne 1

Naha 11a. 30.13 ne 1

Ishijima 10a. 30.10 ne 1

Bohai 9a. 30.10 ne 1

Chafoo 8a. 30.16 46 77 wsw 3 b

Wahwei 7a. 30.17 43 100 wsw 1 of

Hankow 6a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Jehang 5a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Amoy 4a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Swatow 3a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Taihou 2a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Taiwan 1a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Koshun 12a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Pdoras 11a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Canton 10a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

H'kong 9a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Gay Rock 8a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Wuchow 7a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Fakhoi 6a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Hohow 5a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Phuilen 4a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Toumae 3a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

C. H. J. 2a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Agari 1a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Dagupan 12a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Manila 11a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

Legaspi 10a. 30.15 55 78 w 3 b

I